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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny, cooler today; cold tonight. Partly cloudy tomorrow. Temperature range: today 39-47; Friday 45-70. Details on page 49.

All the News at's Fit to Print"

XXV... No. 43,141

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1976

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20 CENTS

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IARD WEINRAUB
The New York Times

March 5—The Brit-
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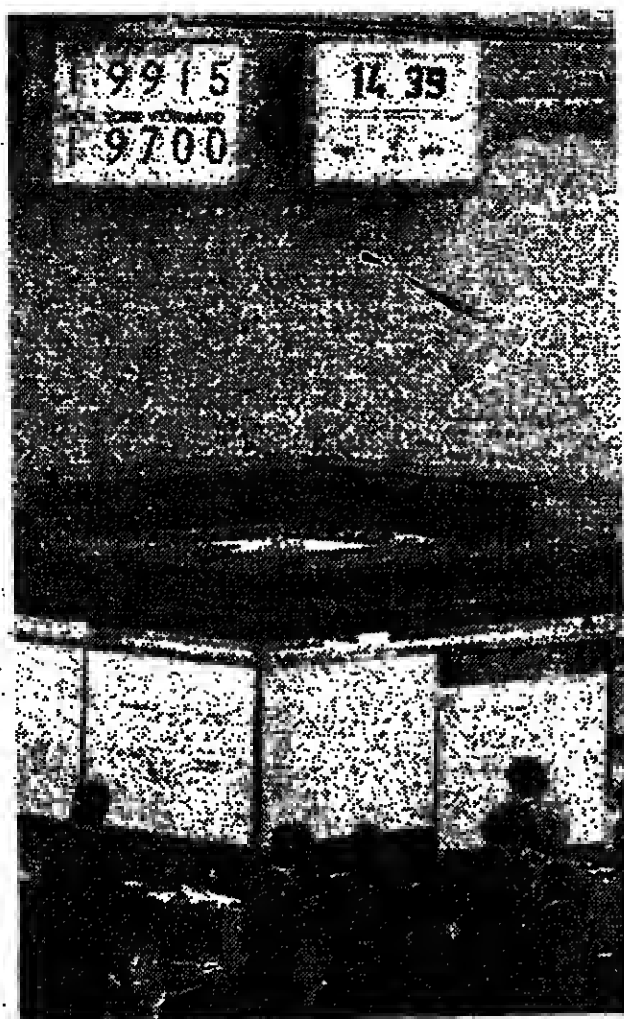
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Republican Army
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Page 6, Column 4



At 2:39 P.M. yesterday, a board at the London Stock Exchange told of pound's fall. Closing figure: \$1.9756.

Value of the Pound Drops Below \$2 for First Time

By PETER T. KILBORN
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, March 5 — The
born maladies of the British
economy, particularly inflation
that exceeds other major coun-
tries' levels, a continuing al-
though improving deficit in
British trade, and borrowing
undertaken to carry Britain's
debts.

Although inflation is now
running at perhaps half the 30
percent heights it touched last
year, it is still much higher
than the levels of Britain's
major trading partners. When
that happens, a country's cur-
rency usually has to give.
The pound's weakness is also
Continued on Page 31, Column 6

Connecticut Bonds
Moody's Investors Service
has reduced Connecticut's
bond-credit rating from AA
to A-1, the second such re-
duction in a year, Gov. Ella
T. Grasso announced. Page 52.

U.S. TO URGE PACT IN U.N. TO COMBAT CORPORATE BRIBES

Promise Is Made to Identify
Eventually Those Officials
Paid Off by Lockheed

By United Press International
WASHINGTON, March 5—
The United States today pro-
posed an international pact to
combat corporate bribery and
promised to answer eventu-
ally those governments seek-
ing the identities of officials
bribed by Lockheed Aircraft
Corporation.

But Deputy Secretary of
State Robert S. Ingersoll, who
announced the initiatives, said
that the disclosure process
would take time and that the
Government would not tell Ja-
pan and the Netherlands for at
least six months which officials
were involved in Lockheed bri-
bery charges.

Mr. Ingersoll unveiled the
two-part antibribery proposal
unexpectedly in testimony be-
fore a joint economic subcom-
mittee of Congress, saying the
charges of widespread overseas
payoffs by Lockheed and other
companies had done "grievous
damage" to United States for-
eign relations.

Tokyo police yesterday
questioned the Rev. Rose
Aramiya, a Spanish-born Ro-
man Catholic priest who is a
naturalized Japanese citi-
zen, about his alleged role as
a conduit for secret Lockheed
funds coming into Japan.
Page 37.]

Mr. Ingersoll added that the
United States would propose a
United Nations agreement
polishing corrupt business prac-
tices and that it was also de-
veloping procedures for giving
foreign countries the informa-
tion they needed to prosecute
officials accused of accepting
United States corporate bribes.

Under questioning by com-
mittee members, however,
Mr. Ingersoll conceded it
would take years to develop
the information exchange.
Those names of Japanese
and Dutch officials involved in
the Lockheed scandal, he said,
would be passed along only
after United States law-enforce-
ment agencies completed their
own investigations and Lock-
heed made further disclosures.
"That could take another six
Continued on Page 37, Column 2



Leonid I. Brezhnev at the final session of the Communist Party Congress in Moscow

RUSSIANS' DEFICIT IN TRADE WIDENS

West Sending Them More
Machinery as Its Demand
for Soviet Goods Falls

By THEODORE SHABAD
The first Soviet trade figures
for 1975 acknowledge that
Moscow's trade deficit with the
West deepened last year as re-
duced demand for Soviet goods
in the recession combined with
a surge in Western shipments
of modern machinery.

The data, published in the
January issue of the Soviet
Union's Foreign Trade maga-
zine shows a balance-of-trade
deficit of \$2.4 billion in the first
six months of 1975 with out-
takes outside the Soviet bloc.
This seems to conform with
Western estimates of a nearly
\$5 billion deficit for all of 1975.

The large hard-currency trade
deficit, which Moscow has cov-
ered by borrowing from West-
ern banks and by gold sales, is
expected to continue in 1976 in
view of continuing imports of
modern technology and the
large grain purchases that fol-
lowed a disastrous 1975 grain
crop.

A speech by Prime Minister
Alekssei N. Kosygin this week
suggested that the adverse
trade balance was becoming a
matter of concern in Moscow
and that the leadership was
seeking ways of improving ex-
port performance.

Expansion Planned
Addressing the Soviet Com-
munist Party's 25th Congress
on the new five-year plan of
1976-80, Mr. Kosygin said the
Soviet Union was determined
to expand its export potential
both in its traditional products,
mostly raw materials, and in
new types of goods.

"Since foreign trade has now
become an important sector of
our economy," the Prime Min-
ister declared, "we will have
to consider the development in
some cases of special-purpose
export-oriented industries that
would meet specific needs of
the world market."

Mr. Kosygin did not specify
Continued on Page 37, Column 6

Soviet Agriculture Chief Is Ousted From Politburo

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, March 5 — The
Soviet Minister of Agriculture
was abruptly dropped from the
ruling Politburo today appar-
ently as punishment for the dis-
astrous grain failure last year.
At the same time Leonid I.
Brezhnev, riding a new crest
of prestige in his leadership
career, was formally reappoint-
ed as secretary general to head
the Communist Party.

The name of the Minister of
Agriculture, Dmitri S. Polyansky,
was conspicuously absent
from the list of the newly
elected Politburo members that
Mr. Brezhnev read to the near-
ly 5,000 delegates assembled
for the closing session of the
25th Communist Party Con-
gress.

Mr. Polyansky's future had
become a subject of specula-
Continued on Page 5, Column 1

tion after a drought last sum-
mer left a grain harvest of only
140 million tons, more than a
third below the goal. But it
was widely doubted he would
be made a scapegoat because
such a move would draw atten-
tion to the extent of the har-
vest failure and thus call Mr.
Brezhnev's basic agricultural
policy into question.

However, the Ministry of
Agriculture was subjected at
the congress to harsh criticism,
aimed at showing that the car-
rying out of the policy was
at fault rather than the policy
itself.

Fyodor D. Kulakov, the party
secretary for agriculture, has
not been disciplined.
Two prominent party figures,
Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Cancer Death Rate Grew Sharply in Last Two Years

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 5 —
Government experts on health
statistics now estimate that the
United States death rate from
cancer rose more sharply last
year than in any previous year
since World War II.

The new estimate, based on
more complete figures, is for
an increase less dramatic than
available late last year and
then somewhat discounted. But
the situation is highly unusual,
and is made even more so by
the fact that the 1974 increase
in cancer death rate was also
abnormally large.

No one knows what these
risks mean or how long they
are expected to drop somewhat
trend will continue, if at all.
Specialists are intensely in-
terested in such figures, how-
Continued on Page 14, Column 1

ever, because the large majority
of human cancers are believed
to depend on environmental
factors. Changes in the death
rate could be viewed as a case
in which nature is trying to tell
the human race something for
its own good.

Complete figures for 1975 are
not yet available, but special-
ists at the National Center for
Health Statistics estimate that
the rise in the death rate from
1974 to 1975 will be 2 to 3
percent, and perhaps even
slightly above 3 percent. The
provisional figure for the year
through November was 3.2 per-
cent, but this rate of increase
is expected to drop somewhat
when the full year's figures are
Continued on Page 14, Column 1

TOTAL EMPLOYED ROSE IN FEBRUARY TO JULY 1974 PEAK

Jobless Rate Fell to 7.6%
From 7.8% in January,
4th Monthly Decline

PRESIDENT ENCOURAGED

But Advances in Key Areas
Are Termed by U. S. as
Comparatively Slight

By EDWARD COWAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 5 —
The Labor Department reported
today that the employment situ-
ation continued to improve in
February, but that the advances
in the broad categories of job-
holding and unemployment, were
slight.

The national unemployment
rate eased to 7.6 percent from
7.8 percent in January. This sea-
sonally adjusted figure meant
that for every 934 persons em-
ployed in February 76 were out
of work and looking for a job.

It was the fourth consecu-
tive monthly decline in the job-
less rate, producing a total
drop of 1 percent since the
8.6 percent rate of last October.
January's decrease of 0.5 per-
cent, from 8.3 percent to 7.8,
was the biggest since late 1959.

Peak Was in May 1975
The peak unemployment rate
for the recent recession, as well
as for the entire period since
World War II, was 9.2 percent
in May 1975.

Total employment last month
crept up slightly, after a strong
surge in January, rising by
125,000 to its July 1974 pre-
recession peak of 86.3 million.
The number of unemployed as
calculated by the Government's
monthly sample survey of
households dropped slightly, by
154,000, to 7,136,000. This, like
the jobholding figure, was sea-
sonally adjusted.

Technicians at the Labor De-
partment said that they had
used "low-key" language in
the monthly report "because
the changes are small."
President Ford, campaigning
in Illinois, called the figures
"extremely encouraging" and
said "they show the trend that
we've been predicting." The
Continued on Page 33, Column 6

BAILEY CHARGES BID TO 'FIX' CASE

Clashes With Government
Witness in Hearst Trial

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5—
Patricia Hearst's chief defense
lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, roared
at a Government witness today,
"Did you go and try to fix
this case behind my back?"

The witness, Dr. Joel Fort,
a medical consultant for the
prosecution at the trial of Miss
Hearst for armed bank robbery,
denied trying to "fix" the case.
The cross-examination later
became so heated that Federal
District Judge Oliver J. Carter
intervened. That exchange,
which stemmed from Dr. Fort's
statements about his communi-
cations with the defendant's
parents, went this way:

Q. That's absolutely false,
Dr. Fort.
A. No. You're lying about
it, Mr. Bailey.
THE COURT: Now gentle-
men, this is not the place to
start calling one another liars;
and, that's just what you are
doing. Now stop it.

This came before Dr. Fort
was blocked, perhaps only
temporarily, from giving his
opinion as to whether Miss
Continued on Page 26, Column 1

8 on L.I. Accused of G.O.P. Kickbacks

By ROY R. SILVER
Special to The New York Times

MINEOLA, L.I., March 5—Fed-
eral and Nassau County grand
juries investigating allegations
of 1 percent kickbacks to the
Nassau Republican Party re-
turned a total of nine indict-
ments today against the admin-
istrative assistant to the Nas-
sau Republican chairman and
seven present or former offi-
cials of the Town of Hemp-
stead.

The Federal indictments
charge 48-year-old Donald
Woolnough of Uniondale, L.
I., the administrative assistant
to Assemblyman Joseph M.

Margiotta, who is chairman of
both the Nassau County Republi-
can Committee and the Town
of Hempstead Republican Com-
mittee, with one count of per-
jury.

The Federal indictments, an-
nounced by David G. Trager,
United States Attorney for the
Eastern District, named others
on similar one-count perjury
charges. They were the follow-
ing:

William D. Phears, 58 years old,
of Uniondale, L.I., former
Water Commissioner of the
town.
Raymond Graber, 55, of West
Hempstead, deputy commis-

sioner of the town's Con-
servation and Waterways De-
partment.

August V. Cosenza, 36, of
Levittown, L.I., assistant
sanitation supervisor of the
town.

They were charged with hav-
ing falsely testified before a
special Federal grand jury in-
vestigating allegations of 1 per-
cent kickbacks of their salaries
whereby town and Nassau
County employees were cov-
ered to make the payments to
the county Republican Party
to obtain overline, promotions
or other considerations.

Denis E. Dillon, the Nassau
County District Attorney, who
had been coordinating his in-
vestigation with that of the
Federal authorities, said five
Continued on Page 22, Column 3

City Is Acting on Charges Of Bronx Market Bribery

By JOHN L. HESS

The city's Department of In-
vestigation said yesterday that
it had received allegations of
bribery in the leasing of the
Bronx Terminal Market to the
Arol Development Corporation.

It asserted also that the
city's former Economic Devel-
opment Administrator, Ken
Patton, had signed the lease
despite the opposition of his
agency's counsel, whose warn-
ings were ultimately verified.

The statements were made
by Nicholas Scopetta, the
Commissioner of Investigation,
in an affidavit opposing a mo-
tion by Arol in State Supreme
Court in Manhattan to quash
his subpoena of its records. It
included the first official sug-
gestions of criminal conduct
in the Bronx leases now under

inquiry by a number of agen-
cies.

Mr. Scopetta said his office
was "acting upon an allegation
that the lease of the Bronx
Terminal Market and certain
features of the lease of Yankee
Stadium came about as the re-
sult of certain improper or il-
legal payments to which peti-
tioner [Arol] was a party."

The lawyer for Arol in the
transaction was Patrick J. Cun-
ningham, the Democratic party
leader, who soon after the
transaction became counsel
and then chief executive of the
Yankees.

Steveo H. Thal, Arol's lawyer
in the subpoena battle, said
yesterday that "it's all lies."
He declined to discuss the al-
legations. Continued on Page 22, Column 4



RETURNS TO POLITICS: Golda Meir, 77-year-old former Prime Minister of Israel, has taken a key job at the urging of her successor, Yitzhak Rabin. She joined a "leadership forum" to assist the Government. Page 2.

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Mobil

IN SPAIN: The coffins of three men, killed Wednesday in a clash with police, are taken to the cemetery at Vitoria for burial. A general strike has been called for day throughout Basque country in protest over the killings. Page 2.

Handwritten note: Mrs. Meir 1-50

Mrs. Meir Resumes Role In Her Party's Leadership

TEL AVIV, March 5—Golda Meir came out of political retirement today to resume an active role in the leadership of Israel's governing Labor Party and help the hard-pressed Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin.

The 77-year-old Mrs. Meir, who had shunned domestic politics since she quit as Prime Minister and resigned her seat in Parliament in 1974, made her comeback at the urging of her successor, Mr. Rabin.

She joined the new "leadership forum" created by Mr. Rabin in answer to increasing criticism of his administration, which has been torn by rivalries among Cabinet leaders. Mrs. Meir is the only member without an official position.

The forum, which is expected to coordinate among the party's representatives in the Government and other public bodies, consists of six Cabinet members and top officials of the Labor Party, the General Federation of Labor and the World Zionist Executive.

Mrs. Meir also agreed to return to the Labor Party's leadership bureau, or top executive body, which consists of some 40 members. She is expected to be the dominant influence and to strengthen Mr. Rabin, whose stock in the party and with the public has been dwindling.

With Mrs. Meir in attendance, the forum met today and soon after it was announced that one of the party quarrels had been settled. Mr. Zarmi, who had quit as the party's secretary general two weeks ago, agreed to withdraw his resignation.

To resign, he had charged that Mr. Rabin and other leaders had ignored the party's decision-making bodies, which in the past had settled differences among party officials. It was announced today that Mr. Rabin had accepted Mr. Zarmi's demands, including the scheduling of regular meetings of the party's executive group with Cabinet ministers participating.

There is no official position of leader of the Labor Party, but as a rule the incumbent Prime Minister has been the acknowledged leader. Mr. Rabin, however, has never attained this authority.

He was virtually a political novice when he was thrust into power in 1974, having been elected to Parliament for the first time only a few months earlier. He had previously been commander of the Israel defense forces and Ambassador to Washington.

He was chosen for the Prime Minister's post largely because he did not share the stigma with the Meir government for the country's lack of preparedness when the Egyptians and Syrians launched their surprise attack in October 1973.

Two aspirants for the Prime Minister post—Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yigal Alon—clashed with Mr. Rabin and complained that he was not informing them of his diplomatic moves.

Newspapers here reported that Mr. Rabin had made contemptuous remarks about Cabinet colleagues. His statement during his mission to Washington criticizing the Government's military shopping list was interpreted as an attack on Mr. Peres. Mr. Rabin had to apologize in Parliament to avoid a Cabinet crisis.



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 C. Part-way set, \$535. D. 1.355. E. Part-way set, with emeralds, \$925. F. With sapphires, \$1,055. Part-way set with sapphires, \$565. G. Part-way set, with rubies, \$1,050.
 H. Marquise and round diamonds, \$3,275.

Diamond and eighteen karat gold band rings:
 J. \$505. K. Part-way set, \$825. L. Part-way set, all sapphires, \$300. M. With sapphires, \$670. N. \$730.
 O. Part-way set, with rubies, \$285. P. Part-way set, with emeralds, \$1,275. R. Part-way set, with sapphires, \$355. With rubies, \$495. Or with emeralds, \$555.

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The smart groom buys her diamond ring at Tiffany.



Children praying at the Melin County Junior School in Neath, Wales, on St. David's Day, last Monday

Welshmen Think Twice, or Thrice, About Home Rule

ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr. writes to The New York Times.

ATH, Wales—The night R. Gwyn Jones, a principal here, had sitting in a pub on the Swansea Bay, drinking a pint of lager and facing—as Welshmen talk love to do—the question of his Welshness. In the end he seemed to decide that while British too, that Wales extrinsically linked to the United Kingdom, that people who had their souls into the identity had their pride a bit wrong.

Next day—March 1, a then the men, women children of Wales, in soog and drink, paying tribute homage to St. David, the patron saint of Wales—Mc Jones had a practice a little of philosophy.

They do every year, the ers of the working people of Neath came Jones's junior school in traditional Welsh—tall black hats and red shawls handed by older sisters. They the national anthem in a lovely hymn in and recited poetry in languages. Then, it a half holiday, they come at noon with the s, nearly all of whom English and little else.

not so sure that it wants it at all.

"Shout yes in a street in Wales, and a dozen people will shout back no," remarked Jack Dummer, head of the Neath Trades Council, paraphrasing an old commentary about the Welshman's love of argument for argument's sake. But the polls back him up: 30 percent want an assembly, 40 percent do not, at least in the form offered by Mr. Wilson, and 30 percent don't know what they think.

All this is surprising to anyone who has read of the growth of Welsh nationalism over the last 10 years, encouraged mainly by two groups—the Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party that would like to see Wales separated from the United Kingdom, and the Welsh Language Society—the old culture seemed to be reasserting itself.

Rise in Welsh Power

Welshmen regained the right, for example, to use Welsh in the courts; the Welsh Language Act of 1967 gave Welsh equal validity with English in the schools, and schools are supposed to offer six hours of instruction a week in the language; the Welsh Welsh is as opposed to the Anglo-Welsh, who live comfortably in both cultures, have been infiltrating the many boards and commissions that help run local government in Wales.

One result of these efforts has been to arrest the decline in the number of people who can actually speak the ancient Celtic language, that, in its present form, dates back to the sixth century. Half of Wales spoke Welsh in 1900; the figure dropped to about 21 percent by 1971, where it has now stabilized.

The proposed Welsh assembly was seen by many ardent nationalists as yet another step along the same path: a platform from which the spread of Welsh culture could be encouraged and expanded. But what has happened is that the proposal itself has forced many Welshmen to think anew about themselves. And what they have concluded is that while they are proud of their national heritage—as Gwyn Jones is proud of it—they do not wish to lose their

ties with the outside world.

"There's been something of a backlash against nationalism," said Fred Kingdom, a soft-spoken county councillor from West Glamorgan at dinner the other evening in the Dragon, Swansea's best hotel, and one of many public places named after the principality's symbol.

The reasons for the backlash are economic and historical. Wales cannot escape its Commercial ties with London any more than it can escape the Anglicizing influences of history, beginning with the subjugation of Wales by Edward I in 1282 and extending through the Tudor kings, who annexed Wales in the 16th century, to the brutal uniformity of the 19th century, when a royal commission asserted that the Welsh people were "imprisoned" by their language and schoolchildren were punished for speaking Welsh by being made to wear a wooden collar, known as the Welsh Not, around their necks.

"There is a card for sale in the shops for parents of newborn children," a bookseller in Cardiff commented the other day. "It shows a pram with a little hand sticking out waving a red dragon flag, and it says, 'Congratulations, another little Welshman!' That's fund and good, but it doesn't get to the basic realities. Those realities are jobs and incomes, and it is at this point that men who will sing 'Men or Harlech' on St. David's Day until their throats go dry begin to think twice about the economic consequences of nationalism.

Southern Wales, of which West Glamorgan is a part, is a case in point. Tai Jenkins, a community leader in Neath, remembers the days when striking miners could practically dig coal out of their own backyards, days when one Welshman in 20 toiled—in the words of the poet W. H. Davies—"deep in sunless pits, and emptying all their hills to warm the world."

Collieries Fade Away

But the collieries have retreated from the brown and green valleys between 1948 and 1974, employment in the coal industry fell from 136,000 to 39,000. What has taken the place of the collieries and cushioned the shock are the industrial "estates" conceived in London and directed to Wales, huge tracts that sprawl across the countryside, providing homes for multinational giants like Ford and Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. and British Petroleum, and jobs for the sons and grandsons of the miners.

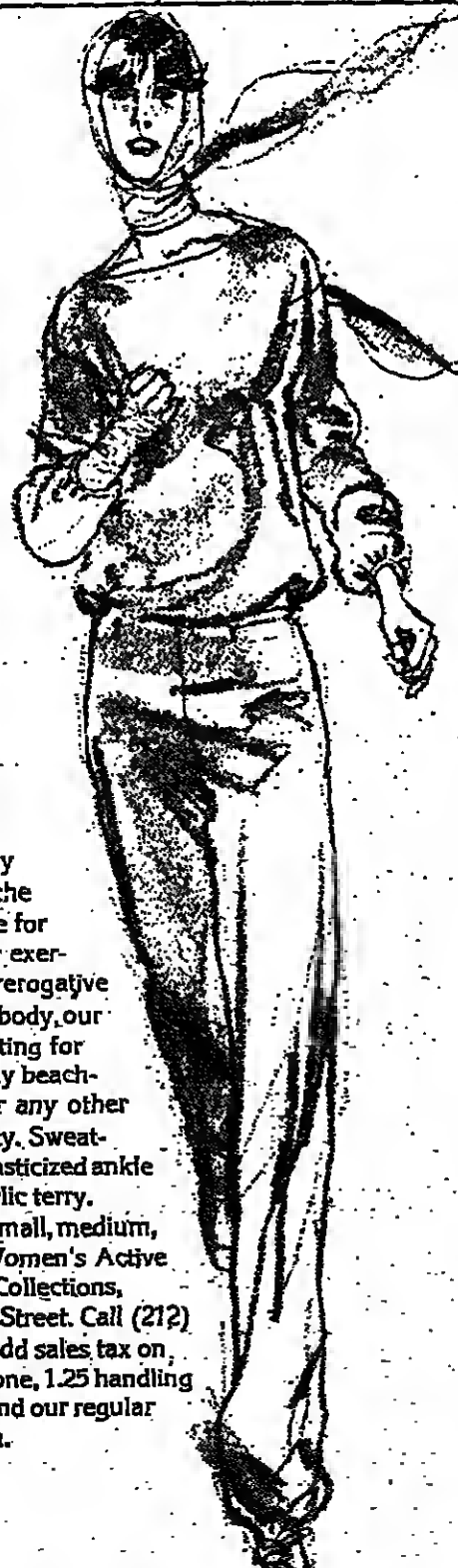
Ironically, London has even provided some of the money

Sweeping Debate

Important that we do Mr. Jones said, casting eye over his innocent neocy. "But the real they will be going a world bigger than

o Jones and his pupils to the ambiguities of today. It is a country ke Scotland, is caught he debate on autonoweeing the United n. Like Scotland, it en offered by Prime Harold Wilson's ment its own elected y that would receive al grant and direct n a wide range sets. But unlike Scot- here the assembly is, nule, and by some first step toward com- paration—Wales is

Shape up, my dear. Now's the time to figure for summer. For exercising your prerogative of mind over body, our warm-up suiting for jogging. Early beach-combing. Or any other motor activity. Sweat-shirt top, elasticized ankle pants in acrylic terry. Sand color, small, medium, large, \$46. Women's Active Sportswear Collections, 16 East 50th Street. Call (212) PL 3-4000. Add sales tax on mail and phone, 1.25 handling charge beyond our regular delivery area.



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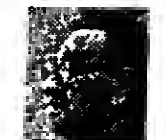
NEW SOVIET POLITBURO



Leonid I. Brezhnev
Secretary General of Communist Party



Yuri V. Andropov
Head of K.G.B.



Andrei A. Gromyko
Foreign Minister



Viktor V. Grishin
Moscow Party Chief



Andrei P. Kirilenko
A Party Secretary



Nikolai V. Podgorny
Chief of State



Aleksandr N. Kosygin
Prime Minister



Fyodor O. Kulakov
A Party Secretary



Dinmukhamed A. Kunaev
Kazakhstan Party Chief



Kirill P. Mazurov
First Deputy Prime Minister



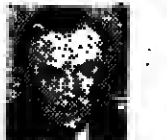
Arvid V. Peishe
Head of Party Control Commission



Grigory V. Romanov
(New Member)
Leningrad Region Party Chief



Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky
Ukraine Party Chief



Mikhail A. Suslov
A Party Secretary



Dmitri F. Ustinov
(New Member)
Chief of Defense Industries and a Party Secretary

Alternate Members



Geidar A. Aliyev
(New)
Azerbaijan Party Chief



Pyotr N. Mashurov
Bielorussia Party Chief



Boris N. Ponomarev
A Party Secretary



Sharaf R. Rashidov
Uzbekistan Party Chief



Mikhail S. Solomentsev
Prime Minister of Russian Republic

Party Secretariat

Of the 11 Secretaries, five are also Politburo members; one is an alternate. The others are:



Konstantin U. Chernenko
(New Member)



Vladimir I. Dolgikh



Ivan V. Kapitonov



Konstantin F. Katushev



Mikhail V. Zimyanin
(New Member)

Polyansky Up From Farm to Politburo And Down After a Harvest Disaster

By DAVID K. SHIFLER
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, March 5—Born on Nov. 7, 1917, the very day the Bolsheviks took power, Dmitri Stepanovich Polyansky rose rapidly through the ranks of Communist politicians, hovered for a while at the fringes of substantive power, then began a long fall that culminated today in his ouster from the ruling Politburo. It was a career shaped and bruised by the rough-and-tumble world of Soviet politics.

At the end, Mr. Polyansky became the scapegoat for the catastrophic failures of Soviet agriculture. Even though the Kremlin had officially placed most of the fault for last year's bad harvest on the fickle weather that plagues this country, the Government press and speaker after speaker at the 25th Communist Party Congress had pointed at undermechanization, inadequate spare parts, inadequate research into high-yield strains of crops and other administrative deficiencies.

Mr. Polyansky, as Minister of Agriculture, was criticized harshly. He was the highest official to be attacked during the Congress. When Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party chief, read the names of the Politburo to the 5,000 delegates today, Mr. Polyansky's name was missing.



Dmitri S. Polyansky

Still Holds State Post
His removal from his seat on the Politburo, a party position, does not automatically affect his job as Agriculture Minister, a Government post. But nobody in Moscow would be astonished if he were soon ousted from that chair as well.

His accession to the high altitudes of Soviet power was fast, perhaps too fast for his own good. Having joined the Communist party in 1939, he began his working life—according to official Soviet biographies—as a hand on a state farm. He was graduated from the Khar'kov Agricultural Institute in 1939 and from the Higher Party School in 1942.

From 1942 to 1945, he headed the political section of a machine tractor station, then rose to the position of first secretary of a party district organization in Siberia.

During the Stalin years, he moved steadily up the rungs of the party ladder. His biography is studded with entries none more than

a year or two apart—from secretary to first secretary of a district to secretary of a larger region, then first secretary of the regional committee, and on and on, always upward.

In 1958 Mr. Polyansky became Prime Minister of the Russian Republic, one of 15 republics in the Soviet Union. In 1960, when he was only 43 years old, he was elected to the ruling Politburo, then called the Presidium, as its youngest member.

"At one time, he really seemed like the fair-haired boy," a high-ranking Western diplomat observed today. Then his diplomat added, "He looked a bit too young and energetic and ambitious."

This was a reference to the suspicions that senior officials in the Soviet system have harbored through recent history about the bright young man who stands out as a rallying point for possible maneuvers aimed at shifting leadership.

Mr. Polyansky played at least several hands clearly. In 1957, he is believed to have taken Nikita S. Khrushchev's side in forestalling an attempt by the so-called "amiparty group" to oust the party leader. Then a non-voting member of the Politburo, Mr. Polyansky also endorsed Mr. Khrushchev's de-Stalinization effort.

But by 1964, when the political winds had changed, so had Mr. Polyansky. In his book "Power in the Kremlin," Michel Tatu reports that on Oct. 16, 1964, when the Presidium confronted Mr.

Khrushchev in the process of ousting him, Mr. Polyansky participated in the attack, criticizing the party chief for his failures in, of all things, agriculture.

But Mr. Polyansky ever quite moved to the center of the power structure. In 1963, a Pravda photograph showed him at a Politburo meeting sitting not with the full members, although he was a full member then, but in a chair among the consulting members. He was regarded, because of his age, as a "junior member," a label he never really overcame.

Specialists in Soviet affairs noticed in the early 1960's that Mr. Polyansky's Government post—Deputy Prime Minister—was too low for a Politburo member. But after Mr. Khrushchev was dismissed, it took a year for Mr. Polyansky to be promoted to First Deputy Prime Minister in charge of agriculture.

That was as high as he got. In 1973, in wake of the disastrous grain harvest of the previous year, Mr. Polyansky was demoted to Agriculture Minister. The minister, Vladimir V. Matskevich, was dismissed. Some Western observers believe that with bad soil, bad weather, bad organization and a bad system—namely, collectivism—agriculture in the Soviet Union is a no-win job. Mr. Polyansky may have proved the point.

First Ugandans Fly MIG's
NAIROBI, Kenya, March 5 (AP)—The first Uganda pilots trained to fly MIG-21's by Soviet experts in Uganda have made their initial solo flights in the jet, the Uganda radio announced. The broadcast said, President Idi Amin saw the flights at Entebbe Airport on Wednesday and praised the Russians for helping black Africans.

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Sketches of Three Promoted in Soviet

Grigory V. Romanov
Heads the Communist Party Committee for the Leningrad Region. . . . At 53 he becomes the Politburo's youngest full member and one of the few top leaders whose career developed after the Stalin era. . . . Widely regarded by Western specialists as "a man to watch" as a possible candidate for party secretary general some day. . . . In his position as a local party leader, he is thought to favor a modicum of decentralization in economic controls. . . . Born in 1923. . . . Graduated from the Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute by correspondence course. . . . Worked as a designer in the construction industry. . . . Joined the Communist Party in 1944. . . . Became a secretary in the Kirov District of the Communist Party in Leningrad in 1957, then later the first secretary. . . . Was named in 1961 as a secretary of the Leningrad City Party Committee. . . . In 1963 he became a secretary in the Committee of the Leningrad Region, considered higher than the city committee. . . . Since 1970, he has been first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee, and in 1973 he was promoted to alternate member of the Politburo.

Union . . . Regarded as an advocate of heavy industry as opposed to consumer goods . . . Born into working family in central Russia . . . Joined Communist Party in 1927 . . . Graduated in 1934 from Leningrad Military Mechanical Institute . . . Worked as mechanical engineer to research institute and factories . . . From 1941 to 1946, was People's Commissar of Armaments . . . Held the position of Minister of Armaments from 1946 to 1953 and Minister of Defense Industry from 1953 to 1957. . . . Was elected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1952 . . . Presently the Central Committee secretary for defense industry, a position he will retain.

Republic, then, beginning in 1950, in Azerbaijan . . . From 1964 to 1967, he was deputy chairman of the K.G.B. under the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan, then in 1967 was promoted to chairman . . . Holds rank of major general. . . . Became party chief in Azerbaijan in 1968.

Geidar A. Aliyev
Alternate, or nonvoting, member of the Politburo . . . Former official of the K.G.B., the Committee for State Security, in Azerbaijan . . . although named as an alternate member of the Politburo he is expected to continue to hold his present position as party chief in Azerbaijan . . . In a central Government dominated by ethnic Russians, he fills a seat traditionally allocated to a Transcaucasian, vacated when the Georgian Communist Party chief, Vasily P. Mzhavanadze, was ousted for corruption in 1972 . . . He is said to have been very hospitable and friendly to American diplomats who have visited Azerbaijan . . . He is 52 years old, graduate of faculty of history, Azerbaijan State University. . . . Beginning in 1941, worked for K.G.B., first in the Nakhichevan Autoo-

Dmitri F. Ustinov
Defense industry specialist for more than 30 years, opponent of Khrushchev's moves toward economic decentralization . . . He is 67 years old, has little if any experience in the fields of agriculture, foreign affairs or the problems of nationalities within the Soviet

State Police in Iran End U.S. Advisory Assistance
TEHERAN, Iran, March 5 (AP)—Iran has formally ended the services of the United States advisory mission to its state police after 34 years of assistance. . . . The commander of the Iranian state police, Lieut. Gen. Abass Gharabaghai, said at a final ceremony with the last 16 American advisers that his men

had advanced to a point where they no longer needed assistance. . . . He hailed the contribution the United States group had made in modernizing the state police, including a drive against narcotics. . . . The advisory group totaled 900 men at its peak. . . . There are still thousands of United States military advisers working with the Iranian armed forces.

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Lilhan, Semi Antq. 2.4x3.11 85
Hamadan, Antq. 3.3x5.4 145
Shirvan, Antq. 3.3x5.8 135
Bokhara, Royal 2.0x5.10 185
Kilim, Antq. 4.10x8.8 150
Hamadan, Semi Antq. 3.2x4.7 125
Navajo 2.9x4.0 100
Belouch, Semi Antq. 2.4x5.10 195
Bergama, Antq. 4.6x5.8 385
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Cabinet, Antq. 3.5x4.8 475
Belouch, Antq. 3.0x5.0 145
Samakand, Antq. 3.5x5.0 95
Karae, Antq. 3.0x3.11 175
Indo Caucasian 6.2x8.1 550
Kilim, Antq. 4.10x8.10 275
Meshkin 5.6x9.11 375
Bokhara 7.1x11.1 350
Agrastan, Antq. 10.0x12.9 250
Sereband, Antq. 3.0x15.8 175
Meshad, Antq. 8.9x11.7 375
Indo Sereband 2.7x21.6 580
Meshkin 2.2x3.8 365
Tabriz 9.5x12.4 450
Chinese, Semi Antq. 9.0x11.7 185
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Chinese, Antq Gold & Blue 9.9x12.9 375
Hamadan, Semi Antq. 10.7x13.8 350
Kirmanshah, Semi Antq. 9.2x12.0 1250
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Argentina Announces an Emergency Economic Plan

By JUAN de ONIS
Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, March 5—The Argentine peso was devalued nearly 70 percent and a 180-day "truce" in wage and price increases was announced tonight as part of an emergency plan against inflation and foreign debt.

Minister of Economy Emilio Mondelli announced the plan over national television as a necessary measure to save the government of President Isabel Martinez de Peron from a military overthrow.

"We know the sacrifice this plan means for the people, but if we don't do it, others will, and not be precisely for the benefit of the workers," Mr. Mondelli said.

He announced a 12 percent wage increase, effective March 1, for some workers, but he called for no further increases for 180 days. Prices have risen 40 percent since the last wage increase Jan. 1.

Price Controls Planned

Strong measures to control prices of essential consumer goods will be adopted, Mr. Mondelli said, and he called on businessmen to accept sacrifices of profits for 180 days as part of the truce.

The devaluation consolidates two exchange rates that had applied to different types of exports and capital transfer. The basic export and import rate had been 76 pesos to a dollar, and the capital market rate had been 109 pesos to a dollar. Both were unified in a new rate of 140 pesos to a dollar.

The purpose is to promote exports and reduce imports to offset what Mr. Mondelli said was a \$1 billion deficit last year in Argentina's balance of payments.

A free tourist market rate continues. Quotations were halted on this market today by an exchange holiday. The rate stood at 250 to 270 pesos to a dollar yesterday.

2 Days of Meetings

The "emergency plan" was adopted after two days of meetings between Mrs. Peron and union leaders in which Mr. Mondelli explained that Argenti-

na could not pay its foreign debts next month unless drastic measures were taken to obtain new foreign loans.

Loans and other short-term obligations to foreign creditors totaling \$1.1 billion fall due by May, and creditors have insisted that Argentina must stabilize its finances to be worthy of new credit.

The financial disorder that had developed during 33 months of Peronist Government was reflected last year in a 335 percent increase in prices. Argentina lost about \$1 billion in hard currency reserves.

Inflation Still Rising

Inflation has continued to soar in the first two months of this year, raising prices 40 percent. At this rate, the cost of living would go up 500 to 600 percent this year.

The price explosion has generated heavy union pressure for price controls and wage increases. Each time the Government sought to apply controls, goods disappeared from stores and appeared on the black market at higher prices. Each wage increase has been followed by equivalent or larger price increases.

The Government tried to maintain low prices for consumer goods by setting artificially low exchange rates for imports, but this policy depleted the exchange reserves, which totaled \$1.5 billion two years ago. They are now less than \$300 million.

The worldwide increase in petroleum prices was not passed on in full to consumers here. As a result, the state oil company absorbed huge losses. This depleted resources that were intended for oil exploration here, and oil production has dropped 10 percent in the last year.

Money Supply Doubles

Each round of wage increases increased the deficit in state enterprises, such as the national railroads, telephone company, and power and water services. The civil service payroll and federal aid to provincial governments rose much faster than last year only one of every three pesos spent by the government was financed by

taxes. The remainder was paid for by borrowing or by printing the money. The amount of money in circulation has doubled in less than a year.

This is the situation that Mr. Mondelli, a 61-year-old banker, is trying to ease. He was president of the central bank until January, when he became the sixth minister of economy in less than three years of Peronist Government.

Political divisions within the Peronist movement postponed the decision to adopt the "emergency plan" for several weeks as labor leaders and Mrs. Peron quarreled over economic and social policy.

The Peronist party congress is scheduled to meet here tomorrow to elect a new executive committee. There is an official list of candidates loyal to Mrs. Peron, but the opposition to her advisers, including Mr. Mondelli, is strong.

British Give Up on Ulster Talks; Plan to Rule Province Indefinitely

Continued From Page 1, Col.

announcement, viewing it as a reaffirmation that Britain intended to remain in Northern Ireland. The I.R.A. has traditionally sought to remove the British from the north, and cease the border between Ulster and the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic in the south.

Moderate Catholic and Protestant politicians in the north, as well as the Irish Government, supported Britain's plans to run Ulster as long as power-sharing seemed out of the question.

Within the six counties of Northern Ireland, Protestants retain a two-thirds majority, and have controlled the political and economic life of the province for more than 50 years. Until 1972 Britain played a secondary, if supportive, role.

In March 1972, following Catholic civil-rights marches, attacks on soldiers and the police and the wholesale internment of Catholics without trial, the British faced a breakdown of law and order in Ulster and assumed responsibility for the province.

Since then Britain has sought, without success, to extricate itself from power in Northern

Ireland and to work out a political arrangement that would blunt extremists on both sides and create a Catholic-Protestant coalition. Military Protestants fear that a compromise with Catholics would lead to a loosening of the border with the Irish Republic.

Protestants React Angrily

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 5—Protestant politicians reacted angrily today to the dissolution of the Convention. Two leading figures warned that the British Government would be responsible for any further bloodshed and violence. But there were no immediate threats of political or paramilitary action to force the British to reconsider their decision.

Henry West, leader of the United Ulster Unionist coalition, which controlled 40 of the 78 seats in the Convention, said the instability and political unrest in the province had been created by the British.

Seamus Loughran, speaking for Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the I.R.A., said that as far as the Republican movement was concerned, any imposed solution—including direct rule—was doomed to failure.

GROUP IN SAHARA NAMES GOVERNMENT

ALGIERS, March 5 (Reuters)—The western Sahara independence movement known as the Polisario Front tonight named an eight-man government for its newly proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

The Algerian-backed Polisario is fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara, against opposition from Morocco and Mauritania, to whom Spain handed over control last month.

The Government is headed by Mohamed Lamine Ahmed, an assistant to Polisario secretary general, Sayid el Quail.

Three ministers were named for defense, foreign affairs and the interior.

The formation of the Government was announced at a press conference here one week after the Polisario proclaimed a republic, described as nonaligned, progressive and Moslem.

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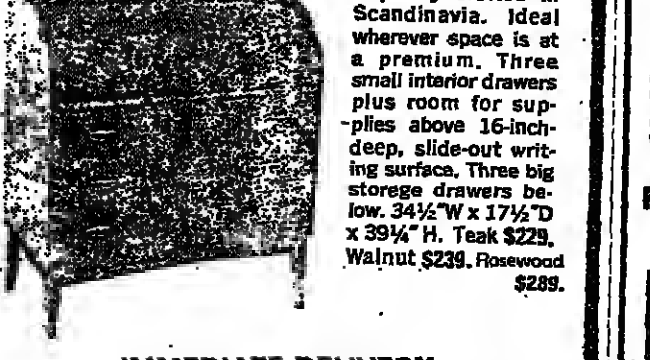
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The New York Times

odesia Defense Chief Thanks Kissinger for Warning to Cuba

By HENRY KAMM Special to The New York Times

ISBURY, Rhodesia, on the black nationalist demand for majority rule, Mr. van der Byl said today to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for his warning to Cuba yesterday that a possible intervention in Rhodesia's internal affairs by the Government of Mozambique would be a disaster for the African nationalist movement. Mr. van der Byl said the various leaders of the factionalized African National Council "have not got 25 percent of the African population behind them." He continued: "The average African living in the Tribal Trust Lands doesn't know what it's all about and probably thinks that something like self-determination is something on the menu, and he has no idea about this business that's going on."

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Reported Exchanges Between the U.S. Secretary of State and Middle East Leaders

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 5—Following are excerpts from what are described in the spring issue of the quarterly magazine Foreign Policy as verbatim conversations held by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger with the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh in November 1973 and with Israeli officials in March 1975. Mr. Kissinger said today that the material appeared to be based on memorandums of conversations, but denied that the text was a verbatim transcript.

Kissinger With Faisal

KISSINGER: I recall Your Majesty's visit to the United States early during President Nixon's administration, when Your Majesty pointed out to the president some of the dangers in the Middle East. Many of Your Majesty's prophecies have come true. I wish to explain our actions in the war of last month. Your Majesty may not agree, but he must know why we acted as we did. We were motivated by a desire to prevent an increase of Communist influence, and when the Soviets began to send in arms we had to react.

FAISAL: Thank you for your explanation, but it reminds me of what I said to President Nixon and to Secretary Rogers. It is essential to press Israel to withdraw from occupied territory. As you know, the Communists want the situation to remain critical. The United States used to stand up against aggression—you did that in World War II and in 1956 during the Suez war. If the United States had done the same after 1967 we would not have witnessed this deterioration. I speak as a friend, and I want you to know how painful it is for me to take steps which injure our friendship.

FAISAL: Israel is advancing its objectives. It is unfortunate that amongst those of the Jewish faith there are those who embrace Zionism. Before the Jewish state was established, there existed nothing to harm good relations between Arabs and Jews. There were many Jews in Arab countries. When the Jews were persecuted in Spain, Arabs protected them. When the Romans drove the Jews out, Arabs protected them. At Yalta, it was Stalin who said there had to be a Jewish state. It is necessary to establish in Palestine a mixed Jewish-Moslem state. Most of the immigration to Israel is from the Soviet Union, and they want to establish a Communist base right in the Middle East. Communists have no faith. They don't believe in God.

KISSINGER: Your Majesty, our problem now is how to proceed from the present situation—which we know is intolerable—to genuine peace. FAISAL: That's easy. Make Israel withdraw.

KISSINGER: I agree that there must be Israeli withdrawals, but this is a complicated problem for the United States—and not just a foreign policy problem. We have decided to make a major effort to achieve a settlement. We've made a beginning in Egypt, and we've agreed with President Sadat to convene a peace conference. . . . Your Majesty will see that in the coming months we'll make a major effort to achieve progress.

FAISAL: I hope it will only take weeks.

KISSINGER: Well, that raises the question of Your Majesty's oil embargo. We understand the emotions that led to the embargo.

FAISAL: That is why you

must move as quickly as possible—so that we can rescind the embargo. It was very painful for me to have been forced to take this action against our American friends.

KISSINGER: Your Majesty's decision had a serious effect, coming as it did from an old friend.

FAISAL: That's why I've suffered even more than you have.

KISSINGER: But now we face a new situation. Those who oppose peace seek to portray the Arabs as hostile to the United States. They are trying to turn opinion against our peace efforts. It will be difficult for us to go ahead if we face a continuing oil embargo. We can absorb the economic impact of the embargo, but the psychological impact worries me. I'd like to suggest that Your Majesty take steps to limit the application of the embargo.

FAISAL: I should like to rescind it immediately. I, too, am in a difficult position. It would be easier if the United States would announce that Israel must withdraw and permit the Palestinians to return to their homes.

KISSINGER: Such a dramatic announcement would produce very strong reactions. We must move step by step. I should like to urge Your Majesty to reflect. . . .

FAISAL: Our predicament is the other side of the coin. The Communists are accusing some Arabs of bowing to American pressure. They want to accuse you of bowing to Arab pressure, you can reply that the only reason the Arabs are doing this is because you support the enemy of the Arabs.

KISSINGER: Your Majesty, it doesn't work that way in the United States. Our best argument is not to say that we're anti-Israeli or pro-Arab, but that we want peace in the Middle East and that we are pursuing the interests of the United States. If we try to put it on the basis of the merits of the Arab-Israeli dispute, there will always be more people defending Israel than the Arab side. So we have to put it in terms of American national interests.

ALLON Gives Position
ALLON: We'd still like to negotiate an interim or overall agreement, but not on the basis of an ultimatum from the other side.

KISSINGER: There was no ultimatum. In the absence of new Israeli ideas, we received no new Egyptian ideas. We have no illusions. The Arab leaders who banked on the United States will be discredited. Step-by-step has been throttled, first for Jordan, then for Egypt. We're losing control. There will be more emphasis on the Palestinians, and there will be a linkage between moves in the Sinai and on Golan. The Soviets will step back onto the stage. The United States is losing control over events, and we'd all better adjust ourselves to that reality. The Europeans will have to accelerate their relations with the Arabs. If the interim agreement in 1971 had succeeded there would have been no war in October 1973. The same process is at work here. We just don't have a strategy for the situation ahead. Our past strategy was worked out carefully, and now we don't know what to do. There will be pressures to drive a wedge between Israel and the United States, not because we want that but because it will be the dynamic of the situation. Let's not kid ourselves. We've failed.

ALLON: Why not start it

up again in a few weeks? KISSINGER: Things aren't going to be the same again. The Arabs won't trust us as they have in the past. We look weak—in Vietnam, Turkey, Portugal, in a whole range of things. Don't misunderstand me, I'm analyzing this situation with friends. One reason I and my colleagues are so exasperated is that we see a friend damaging himself for reasons which will seem trivial five years from now—like 700 Egyptian soldiers across the canal in 1971. I don't see how there can be another American initiative in the near future. We may have to go to Geneva for a multilateral effort with the Soviets—something which for five years we've felt did not offer the best hope for

success. I had assumed that when Geneva reconvened everybody would look to us to propose the way of success. But that won't be so now.

ALLON: The Egyptians really didn't give very much. KISSINGER: An agreement would have enabled the United States to remain in control of the diplomatic process. Compared to that, the location of the line eight kilometers one way or the other frankly does not seem very important. And you got all the military elements of nonbelligerence. You got the "non-use of force."

PERES: It is a question

not just of the passes, but of our military [intelligence] installations that have no offensive purpose and are necessary. The previous government couldn't overcome the psychological blow—that the Syrians and Egyptians launched a surprise attack. We need an early warning system. We need 12 hours of warning. Under the proposed arrangement, we'd only have six. If there had been any Egyptian concessions regarding the duration of the agreement and the warning system, then what you've said would be very touching. But then we would have faced new negotiations with Syria.

KISSINGER: This tragedy. We've attempted to reconcile our differences with our other friends in the Middle East, so we wouldn't have to make decisions all at once. Strategy was to deal with pressures all at once, not asking you to your position. It's to see people dominating themselves to a course believable peril.

RABIN: This is the visited Masada.

South Korea Frees One Critic of Park But Seizes Another

Special to The New York Times
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The statement called for suspension of emergency measures, freedom for all political prisoners and restoration of full democracy.

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success. I had assumed that when Geneva reconvened everybody would look to us to propose the way of success. But that won't be so now.

ALLON: The Egyptians really didn't give very much. KISSINGER: An agreement would have enabled the United States to remain in control of the diplomatic process. Compared to that, the location of the line eight kilometers one way or the other frankly does not seem very important. And you got all the military elements of nonbelligerence. You got the "non-use of force."

PERES: It is a question not just of the passes, but of our military [intelligence] installations that have no offensive purpose and are necessary. The previous government couldn't overcome the psychological blow—that the Syrians and Egyptians launched a surprise attack. We need an early warning system. We need 12 hours of warning. Under the proposed arrangement, we'd only have six. If there had been any Egyptian concessions regarding the duration of the agreement and the warning system, then what you've said would be very touching. But then we would have faced new negotiations with Syria.

KISSINGER: This tragedy. We've attempted to reconcile our differences with our other friends in the Middle East, so we wouldn't have to make decisions all at once. Strategy was to deal with pressures all at once, not asking you to your position. It's to see people dominating themselves to a course believable peril.

RABIN: This is the visited Masada.

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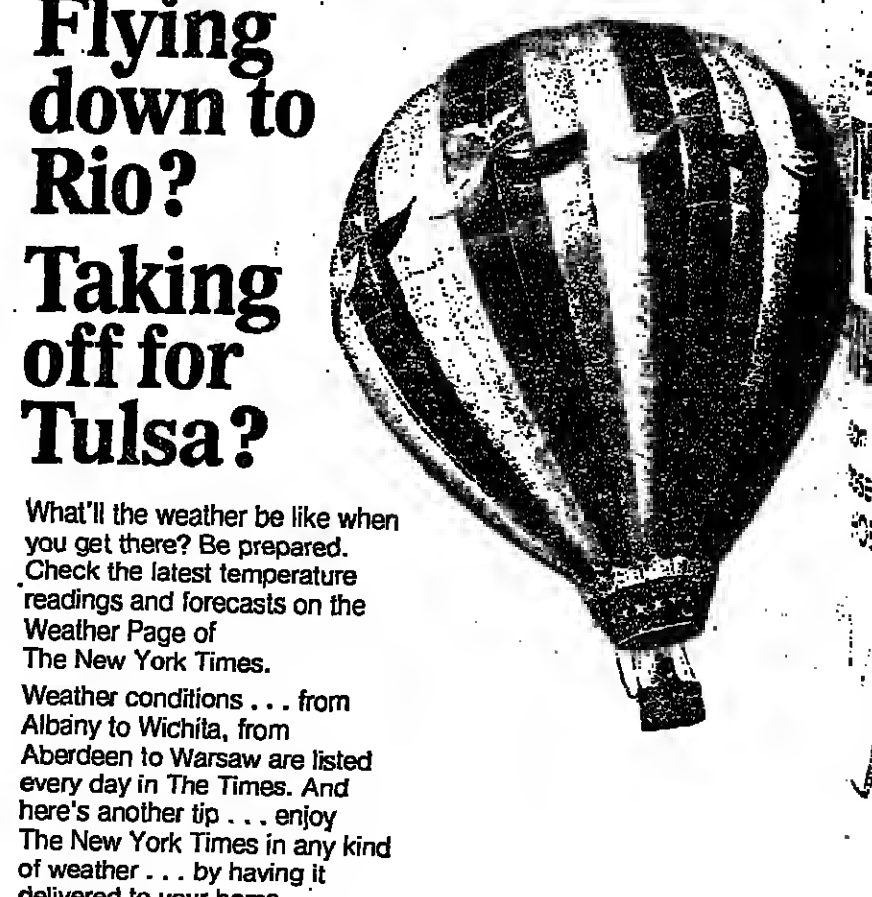
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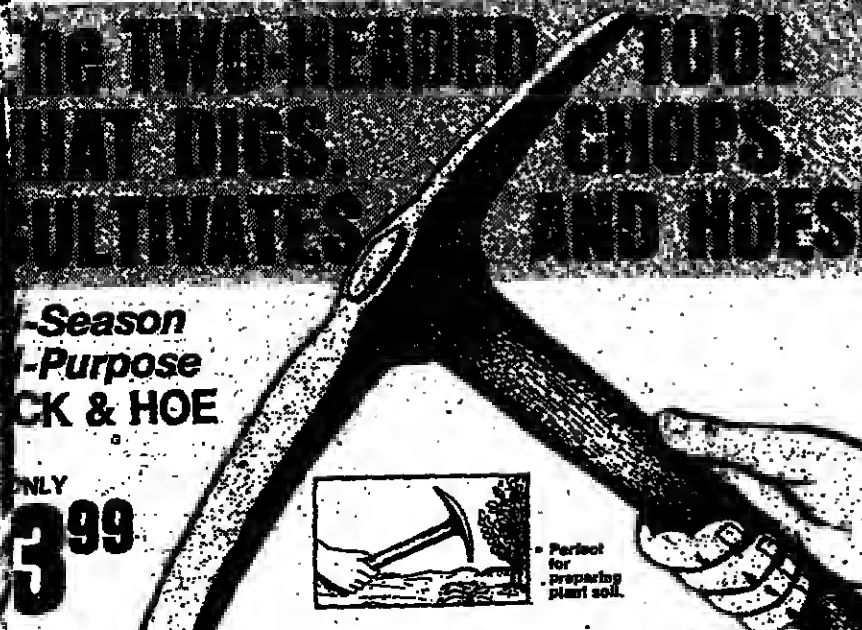
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Article Divulges Details of Kissinger Mideast Talks

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 5 — Extensive details of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's hitherto secret discussions with Middle East leaders have been divulged in an article just published.

The article, by Edward R. Sheehan, a Harvard research fellow, in the spring issue of the quarterly magazine Foreign Policy, contained lengthy exchanges with Mr. Kissinger which were more surprising, but rather, during his Middle East "diplomatic shuttles."

The appearance of the new material — described by the magazine as "verbatim," but by Mr. Kissinger as based on memorandums of conversations — was a major source of concern to the State Department.

In recent months, Mr. Kissinger and others have publicly assailed Congress for leaks of classified material, but the Sheehan article seemed to contradict that had "restoration" of Syrian and Jordanian lands captured during the 1967 war.

State Department officials said that Mr. Sheehan had had many interviews with key Kissinger aides who had been involved in Middle East diplomatic contacts. They said that these contacts were approved by Mr. Kissinger even though Mr. Kissinger specifically denied having approved allowing Mr. Sheehan access to classified records of conversations held with Middle East leaders.

In a brief interview today, Mr. Kissinger said: "I did not authorize it."

"Those who did it committed a gross breach of confidence and a gross error of judgment," he added. He said he was "hundreds of miles" to see the material in print.

The revelations in the Kissinger exchanges with Middle East leaders did not provide any major surprises, but rather, were illustrative of Mr. Kissinger's negotiating techniques and policies, which have been extensively reported upon in the past.

The most significant assertion by Mr. Sheehan, a longtime writer on Middle East affairs, was that former President Richard M. Nixon had told the area in June 1974 that the United States favored the return by Israel of all Egyptian territory and the "substantial restoration" of Syrian and Jordanian lands captured during the 1967 war.

According to Mr. Sheehan, who gave no source for his statement, Mr. Nixon told President Anwar Sadat of Egypt that the American objective in the Sinai was to restore the old Egyptian international border.

"Kissinger was sitting there when Nixon said it," the article said. "Afterward, also in Kissinger's presence, the President informed President Hafez al-Assad and King Hussein respectively that the United States favored the substantial restitution of the 1967 frontiers on the Golan Heights and on the West Bank of the Jordan within the framework of a general peace."

According to the article, President Ford "reaffirmed" Nixon's position on the 1967 frontiers to Sadat last June in Salzburg.

Since the October 1973 war, the United States has refrained from stating its position on the "final" Middle East frontiers, that might develop as the result of a peace settlement.

Prior to that war, the United States had proposed that there only be "substantial alterations" in the pre-June 1967 borders. Any promise to Mr. Sadat that the United States favored Egypt's getting all his land back would represent a marked change.

State Department officials said privately today that they believed that Mr. Sheehan's comments on the final borders were based on Mr. Sadat's interpretation of deliberately ambiguous comments made to him by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford that expressed sympathy with his desire for the recovery of the occupied land but no commitment to help him fulfill it.

Foreign Policy magazine said that Mr. Sheehan's article was based on conversations with numerous sources in Washington and in the Middle East and "should not be considered an official or 'authorized' version from any single side."

But for those familiar with the Middle East diplomacy, the most interesting aspects of the article were the fragments of what the forward said was "verbatim between participants." Mr. Kissinger, in the interview, said "these things are not verbatim, but obviously someone has read to the author from memos of conversation."

Later the State Department said that "insofar as Mr. Sheehan was briefed on the basis of any of our records of conversation, this represented a gross violation of confidence and was not authorized by the Secretary."

The Secretary has said many times, in many other cases, that we respect the confidentiality of diplomatic conversations," it said.

"The conduct of our diplomacy depends upon others having confidence that what they say to us will remain private. That remains our firm policy."

Mr. Sheehan in telephone conversations from his home in Cambridge, Mass., steadfastly refused to discuss his sources for specific points in the article or to say how he got the dialogue material.

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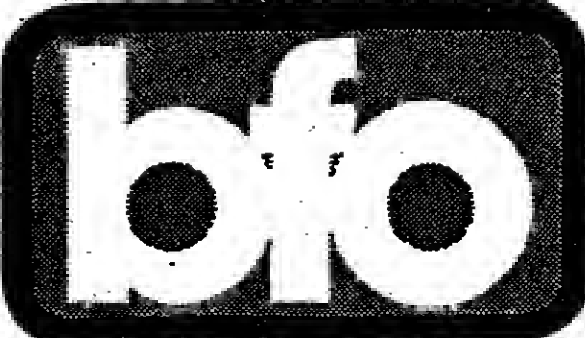
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President, in Illinois, Proposes Doubling Individual Exemption in Inheritance Tax

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

Special to The New York Times

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5—President Ford proposed here today that Congress more than double, to \$150,000, the amount of an individual's estate that is exempted from Federal inheritance taxes. The exemption is now \$60,000.

The President outlined the proposal in a campaign trip across the central Illinois farm belt in search of support for his candidacy in the state's March 16 Republican Presidential primary.

He told 400 members of farm organizations at a forum here that the estate tax change, combined with an Administration plan, announced earlier, to defer payment of inheritance taxes on farm lands for up to 25 years, would help end "forced liquidation" of family farms.

Includes All Estates
White House officials accompanying Mr. Ford said that the increase in the estate exemption would apply to all estates. They said that if Congress approved the new exemption limit would take effect over five years, eventually reducing Government revenues by \$1.1 billion a year.

According to some independent tax authorities, Mr. Ford's proposal could cost at least twice what the White House estimated. Some members of Congress have discussed the possibility of raising the estate exemption to \$180,000 and estimated that it could cost \$2 billion.

The President said the Treasury Department would present a detailed proposal to Congress later this month.

Estate taxes were no problem for farmers until a few years ago, but now they are making it increasingly difficult for farm families to keep their land. Inflated land prices have pushed up the value of inherited farms to the point that many have to be sold to pay death taxes.

One farm expert estimates that a farmer earning \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year typically leaves an estate valued at \$320,000, and farm publication projects that 200,000 to 400,000 farms a year will disappear over the next 20 years if present trends continue.

"I want to maintain the continuity of our family farms," Mr. Ford told a "farm forum" meeting arranged in a Springfield field by Representative Paul Findley, Republican of Illinois.

Although Mr. Ford was applauded and hailed by the farmers for his remarks, several in his audience suggested they would remain wary about his Administration.

One farmer told the President good-naturedly, "I'd like to compliment you on being so well versed on agriculture problems. This comes as a complete surprise."

Another farmer asked, more seriously, how food producers could believe the Administration when it advocated a free market.

Mr. Ford said the changes were "virtually nil" that he would ever intervene with another export embargo, but that "I can't say never, under no circumstances" because he had to preserve that option in case of an unforeseen "catastrophe."

Too much labor and love go into the development of a paying farm to dismantle it with every new generation."

His appearance before members of 10 farm groups here to be followed tomorrow by a visit to a working farm near Urbana, marked the beginning of an attempt by the President to overcome lingering strong resentment among Middle Western farmers over the embargo he imposed for three months last year on grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Defending the temporary embargo, Mr. Ford said that it had helped to obtain from Moscow a five-year agreement under which the Russians pledged to purchase at least six million tons of American grain each year.

"As soon as we got the agreement we wanted, I ordered the temporary halt lifted," he said.

He said that at the time he imposed the embargo last summer—in the face of demands by union longshoremen, which Mr. Ford did not mention—farmers had already benefited from the purchase of 10 million tons of wheat and corn by the Soviet Union.

No Shipping
"If we had sold the Russians one more bushel of corn or wheat at that time, it couldn't have moved for months," he said contending that all available surplus grain was lifted in October, the Russians have bought three million tons more, less than farmers had hoped to export and at prices many farmers charged were deflated from what they could have earned before the embargo.

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The President's defense of his agricultural policies was sandwiched between a speech to 3,000 persons, mostly school children, from the steps of Abraham Lincoln's Springfield home and a question forum tonight before 3,000 students at Bradley University in Peoria.

At the university, Mr. Ford replied indirectly but unmistakably to the sharp criticism of his foreign policy made in Florida by Ronald Reagan, his rival for the Republican nomination.

The United States "has not got the short end of the stick" in its negotiations with the Soviet Union, "despite what some critics have said," Mr. Ford declared.

Pursuing Agreement
He said he would continue to pursue a strategic arms agreement with Moscow because the world could ill afford "an open thermonuclear arms race." He said that critics of his diplomatic policy "haven't been in the ball game." "They have lots of rhetoric. I don't think they understand the problems," he added.

At the university, Mr. Ford declined a student's request that he outline his position on civil rights for homosexuals. Seemingly surprised by the question, he called it a "new and serious problem."

"I always try to be an understanding person as far as people are concerned who are different from myself," Mr. Ford said. But he added that it would be "dishonest" of him to try, without having thought it through, "to give you a pat answer tonight."

The White House played down the President's attitude toward Mr. Reagan's criticism and, despite Mr. Ford's expressions of confidence that he would win a "tough fight" in Illinois, he concentrated today on wooing the farm vote.

The President also announced, in what aides acknowledged was largely a cosmetic move, that he was establishing a new Cabinet-level Agricultural Policy Committee to be headed by Earl L. Butz, the Secretary of Agriculture.

Aides said the new committee would supplant two Administration boards previously set up by Mr. Ford, both of which have largely completed their principal tasks. They are the Economic Policy Board-National Security Council Food Committee, and the International Food Review Group.



President Ford wading into a crowd in Springfield during campaign trip to Illinois.

Reagan Declares He's in Race to the

By JON NORDHEIMER

Special to The New York Times

VENICE, Fla., March 5—

Ronald Reagan campaigned today in the West Coast of Florida and reassured supporters at shopping center malls and retirement villages that a defeat in next Tuesday's primary would not force him to abandon his challenge to President Ford.

"Some people have been suggesting I drop out of the race," he said at an outdoor rally in Sarasota, as a thunderhead boiled over the peninsula's interior.

"No! No!" shouted back some members of the shirt-sleeve crowd that had waited in the heat and humidity of the Gulf Gate Mall parking lot to hear him speak.

"After what I've seen in Florida," he continued, "and meeting all of you, I'm in it all the way."

The crowd yelled approval, and the former Governor of California began another round of attacks on the Ford Administration, with emphasis on what he called the nation's lapse into second rate military status as a result of the policies of the President and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Since his return to the state yesterday, Mr. Reagan has at every stop promoted the idea that a defeat in the Florida primary Tuesday would be only a temporary setback in his long march to wrest the nomination from Mr. Ford at the Republican convention in Kansas City next August.

Reagan Aides Worried
The depth of the shift in momentum to Mr. Ford in Florida—once considered a bulwark of support for the Californian—is not yet clear. But the fact that it has occurred at all is deeply disturbing to the Reagan camp and has prompted a change in tactics that may eventually decide this contest.

The first step has been to attack the President and his policies directly and to expand on the theme that detents with the Soviet Union is sapping the military strength of the country.

The second step has been to downgrade the importance of Florida in Mr. Reagan's challenge. While he said that unlike some of his supporters, he had never had any "illusions" about his strength in the state and had long recognized that as the primary date approached attitudes among Republican voters would polarize.

"I think it has been the strategy of the Ford administration," he said at Rollins in Winter Park, Fla., "that there is great importance put on Florida. Now there is an unnatural impetus someone came along the boards. That, in devastating to an extent, he went on, 'I believed that would have had prepared for campaign through the '76 and scaling away, had ed, will be in Kansas August."

Attacks Become B
Along motorcade a day in Clearwater, Fla. Sarasota and Venice, Mr. Reagan was bolder than past in placing the focus in the center of what he called the "buddy system" of back patting or swapping that, Mr. Reagan says has blocked the Federal Government.

"We've reached a our national life when is necessary and than can best be made by it have not had a career long-term relationship personal ties," he said at "Those who are problems," he said at "are not the best to solve them," adding Ford had appointed a of old Congressional high administrative to Mr. Reagan's disc United States military and its alleged decline niscent of the "missi dialogue of the 1960 V tal campaign, in whi F. Kennedy accused the licans of allowing this to fall behind the Soviet nuclear retaliatory ca-

of attacks on the Ford Administration, with emphasis on what he called the nation's lapse into second rate military status as a result of the policies of the President and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Since his return to the state yesterday, Mr. Reagan has at every stop promoted the idea that a defeat in the Florida primary Tuesday would be only a temporary setback in his long march to wrest the nomination from Mr. Ford at the Republican convention in Kansas City next August.

Reagan Aides Worried
The depth of the shift in momentum to Mr. Ford in Florida—once considered a bulwark of support for the Californian—is not yet clear. But the fact that it has occurred at all is deeply disturbing to the Reagan camp and has prompted a change in tactics that may eventually decide this contest.

The first step has been to attack the President and his policies directly and to expand on the theme that detents with the Soviet Union is sapping the military strength of the country.

The second step has been to downgrade the importance of Florida in Mr. Reagan's challenge. While he said that unlike some of his supporters, he had never had any "illusions" about his strength in the state and had long recognized that as the primary date approached attitudes among Republican voters would polarize.

"I think it has been the strategy of the Ford administration," he said at Rollins in Winter Park, Fla., "that there is great importance put on Florida. Now there is an unnatural impetus someone came along the boards. That, in devastating to an extent, he went on, 'I believed that would have had prepared for campaign through the '76 and scaling away, had ed, will be in Kansas August."

Attacks Become B
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Miss Krupsak Favors Talk of Her Nomination
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 5—Mary Anne Krupsak said today that "I do not discourage speculation" that she might be nominated for the Vice Presidency by the Democrats this year.

Miss Krupsak was asked about the possibility of her nomination following a speech before the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Although Miss Krupsak, Governor, said she did not intend to "make a statement" on the matter at this time, her remarks went further than she ever has before on the issue of the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Miss Krupsak said that she thought "it's a healthy sign" that "people in both major political parties" are talking about the possibility of nominating a woman for Vice President. The talk is important, she continued, because "society in general has to feel that women are ready for the highest offices" before they will actually be nominated and elected.

Jackson Broadens Attack
Special to The New York Times
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 5—Senator Jackson of Washington broadened his attacks on Mr. Carter, today, accusing him of favoring a "weak defense."

Addressing a luncheon meeting in this Navy-oriented city, the Senator said that "I do not see how we can have a strong Navy, a strong Air Force, and a strong Army, unless we have a strong defense budget." He said that "I do not see how we can have a strong Navy, a strong Air Force, and a strong Army, unless we have a strong defense budget."

Women in Philadelphia Win Police Patrol Fight
PHILADELPHIA, March 5 (AP)—The Philadelphia police department has agreed to hire 100 women by the end of the year for assignment as beat patrol officers.

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Carter Charges Jackson With Lies and Distortions

By JAMES T. WOOTEN

Special to The New York Times

TAMPA, Fla., March 5—After his canvassers found recent erosion among his supporters, Jimmy Carter dramatically altered the tone of his Florida campaign today by accusing Senator Henry M. Jackson of using lies, distortions and scare tactics to enhance his own Presidential pursuit.

"He wants to be President so much, he is departing from his usual truthfulness," the former Georgia Governor said, responding to allegations by the Senator that he advocated a weakened national defense and exposed tax laws that would bankrupt large numbers of Americans.

The charges and countercharges not only highlighted the Democratic campaign here today but also reflected the increased pressures on the candidates' campaigns and the heightened importance of Florida to their respective dreams.

Until they both won surpris-

ing victories in primary elections a week apart—Mr. Carter in New Hampshire, Senator Jackson in Massachusetts—neither had paid much attention to the other.

Much of their campaign fire here was at first directed at Gov. George Wallace, of Alabama, the only other Democratic candidate actively campaigning in Florida.

Now, however, the stakes for Mr. Carter and Senator Jackson are much higher and each speech, each advertisement, each handshake has increased in importance. Thus, Mr. Carter's voice rose proportionately today before a political club in Tallahassee.

"He [Senator Jackson] is deliberately falsifying what I have said—just to scare people," he told an audience of about 300 members and guests of the Tiger Bay Club. "Our voters have enough sense to make decisions without being misled."

With fire in his eyes and anger in his drawl, the usually soft-spoken Mr. Carter surprised many who had grown accustomed to his restrained, almost pastoral rhetoric of love and compassion over the last few weeks.

An aide said after the speech, "He's tired and he's tired of being attacked by Jackson." But Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press secretary, and Hamilton Jordan, his national campaign manager, offered another explanation.

"We found some slippage in our canvasses among people who were already favorable to Jimmy," Mr. Powell said.

"And most of it was related to the defense and tax things," Mr. Jordan explained.

Senator Jackson, in Tallahassee recently, described Mr. Carter's view on national defense as not in the country's best interest. "He would weaken rather than strengthen us," the Senator said.

Mr. Carter has proposed cuts in military spending that amount to about 5 percent of the present defense budget, while urging increased military competence and efficiency.

Today, he bristled noticeably as he recounted his military service—11 years in the Navy—and spoke of his willingness "to die for my country." Senator Jackson's charges, he said, were "ridiculous, bordering on the absurd."

Recently, new radio commercials for Senator Jackson have begun to describe Mr. Carter's position on tax reform as a real threat to the solvency of middle- and lower-class homeowners.

Today, Mr. Carter said that his consideration of an elimination of the mortgage-interest deductions on Federal income tax was but one facet of a "sweeping tax reform" that would result in a progressive but lower tax rate and would shift the tax burden of the country to those "who can best afford it."

"I don't want to see anybody distort my position on it [tax reform], just to frighten people," he said. "I can't sit back quietly and allow that to happen."

So, today, Mr. Carter did not sit back quietly.

Mr. Woodcock commented, "I'm not worried about that." Mr. Woodcock commented, "It's hardly the most crucial issue facing us."

No Magic With Muskies
In 1960 and 1964, the auto workers stayed out of pre-convention politics, but four years ago Mr. Woodcock backed Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine. His lack of success in that venture, Mr. Woodcock conceded, "makes me wonder whether my endorsement has any magic."

This year, the U.A.W. has banded together with other unions, including the Communications Workers of America and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, in a liberal labor caucus. Their goal has been the election of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, not the promotion of any one candidate.

Mr. Jackson has been fighting a rear-guard action to keep auto workers' backing from his rivals. He sent word to Mr. Woodcock a few weeks ago objecting to Mr. Woodcock's plans to appear with Mr. Carter last night. Some other officials of the union also opposed it.

But an important strategic consideration lay behind the joint appearance. Mr. Woodcock was mortified in 1972 when Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama won the primary in Michigan, the state where the auto workers have worked for decades to liberalize the political climate.

He is entered there again this year, and a loss to Mr. Carter in Florida might, according to some reckoning, make him easier to handle in Michigan on May 18.

Mr. Woodcock said he had spoken by telephone yesterday with Mr. Udall. He also conferred at a local motel with Mr. Carter more than an hour—the first time he had met the Georgian. In neither case, he said, did he offer the union's support.

Asked his reaction to Mr. Carter, Mr. Woodcock hesitated for a moment, then answered, "I was impressed."

The attention paid the auto workers' chief is part of a low-key struggle going on behind the scenes as public attention focuses on Tuesday's Florida primary. Mr. Udall is attempting to establish himself as the sole consideration of liberals, and Mr. Carter is trying to demonstrate that he has support in all segments of the Democratic Party.

One of the Georgian's problems with organized labor is his stand on right-to-work laws, which guarantee that no worker will be required to join a labor union. He has said again and again that he would sign a repeal of such laws, but would not mount a "crusade" for repeal.

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Carolyn Anderson and Becky Simmons, researchers, sort garbage from Tucson dump

Sifting Through Garbage For Clues on American Life

Special to The New York Times

TUCSON, Ariz., March 5—As far as Dr. William L. Rathje and his 60 student volunteers at the University of Arizona are concerned, you are what you throw away.

Six days a week Dr. Rathje, a 30-year-old associate professor of anthropology, and the students meet at the city dump, where they sift through 38 bags of garbage set aside for them each week by city sanitation workers.

Wearing surgical gowns, face masks and rubber gloves, the researchers sort it all out—paper goods here, cans and bottles there, table scraps, banana peels and the like in another place.

Anything that would identify the source of the refuse—letters, bills, envelopes—is separated and discarded. The object is not to gather intelligence, but to determine consumption habits of various income groups.

They work in a decidedly unpretentious laboratory—a 25-by-30-foot metal-roofed area stuck behind the neat rows of huge white dump trucks. There are makeshift tables, each surrounded by white-jacketed volunteers. They open each tagged plastic bag with care and remove its contents piece by piece.

"Wilson, what do marshmallows come under?"

"Candy." Wilson is Wilson Hughes, project straw boss. He is here six days a week, supervising groups of volunteers. Fridays are especially good days—more volunteers show up. Each volunteer has a plastic-covered code card. Each food and trash item has an assigned number. On clipboards, the students record each item contained in their bag, by code and brand.

"Hey, look here," Dr. Rathje called out. "An entire cooked steak." "Anybody wear this size shoes?" a student asked, holding up what looked like a perfectly good pair of dockskins.

College Background "People really throw out good stuff sometimes," Dr. Rathje said. "I don't know why. Maybe they're just too lazy to take them to Goodwill or somewhere."

An old blue school bus is parked alongside the research area. "Hotel du Garbage" it says above the door. All the gowns and boxes of rubber gloves and scales used to weigh the vegetable peelings, meat scraps and stale bread are kept inside.

Judy Colvocoresses, Carolyn Anderson and Becky Simmons are working at one table. Miss Colvocoresses is majoring in anthropology, Miss Anderson in dietetics and Miss Simmons in chemistry.

"Yeah, I know," Miss Simmons said. "People always look at me like that when I say chemistry. I like this because it's so different from chemistry and I've learned so much about people's consumption patterns."

"It's kind of fun and different to do," Miss Anderson added, "and it gets me away from the campus."

No Background Interest Were any of them particularly noted for their eagerness to take out the garbage at home? "No" and "No way" and "Yuk." Nor are they any more eager than students, in fact. "It does make you more conscious of what you throw away, and how you throw it away," Miss Anderson said. "I wouldn't want anybody going through my garbage."

Work was halted momentarily by One day soon the research group

a snack-bar truck and its horn, which plays "La Cucaracha," which of course means "the cockroach." The volunteers ate with abandon as all around them continued sorting garbage.



Suzy Allen, one of the technicians on project.

will dedicate the garbage-study area with a champagne christening. "But I want to wait until we get our garbage T-shirts in for this year," Dr. Rathje said.

What the students are doing is not exactly new methodology to anthropologists and archeologists. They have been examining the discards of ancient cultures for years to determine how the people lived. It was that practice, in fact, that led two of Dr. Rathje's students to wonder in 1971 whether they could test a classic stereotype—that Mexican-Americans drank less milk and fewer vitamins and provided their children with less than is educational than the more affluent "Anglo" middle class.

Two Areas Checked The professor and his two students did their limited study by taking sample garbage from poor Mexican-American neighborhoods and middle-class Anglo areas and comparing contents. What they found shattered the stereotypes. Mexican-Americans drank as much milk or more, took more vitamins and bought more educational toys for their children than the across-town families.

Since then the garbage project has become an annual thing, involving not only anthropology students taking part for credit, but also students in medicine, sociology, home economics and psychology—and a scattering who, as one young student put it, find it relaxing.

The project has gained national academic recognition, the attention of the Department of Agriculture and the interest of marketing analysts concerned. This year it is operating under two foundation grants totaling \$23,000, with much of its expenses paid by the university.

The fourth project year is now under way; statistical analysis of the

third is still in the computers but some general observations already are available.

Projected from the 1,200 families of the survey area, which covers about a quarter of the city's geography and an income range from dirt-poor to upper-middle, Tucson's 400,000 people last year threw away more than 10,000 tons of edible food valued at \$10 million to \$12 million. That includes more than a half-million dollars worth of beef, well over \$1 million in vegetables and \$750,000 worth of pastries.

More Findings

They discarded enough aluminum cans to earn them about \$300,000 at recycling plants and thousands of dollars more in recyclable paper.

The poor ate a lot less meat and other protein foods as inflation increased in 1975. All classes bought less beer last year than they did the year before when beer consumption went up sharply.

Dr. Rathje said that people reacted to the sugar shortage of 1975 the same way they did to the beef shortage of 1974—they bought more and wasted more.

According to the Rathje research, all the dogs in town would be well fed if they had access to the meat thrown out of the city's restaurants. That way, expensive pet food containers would perhaps not be the fourth most common item in trash bags, right behind meat, bread and vegetables. And the poor seem to discard more newspapers than the middle class.

Middle-income families waste far more edible food than the poor, the study found. They either lack the time or the knowledge to reuse leftovers and stale pastries. The poor also buy fewer, pre-prepared and frozen foods probably because they lack refrigeration facilities. Middle-income families also buy more giant-economy-size packages than the poor.

All sorts of ancillary projects have spun off the main garbage-sifting operation. One sociology student determined that beer consumption went up when there was a full moon. Another advanced the theory that beer drinkers consumed more over-the-counter drugs, such as aspirin, than liquor drinkers did.

An examination of the refuse thrown out at an elementary school showed that its cafeteria was obviously continuously serving food that the pupils patently disliked such as cole slaw. The project has recommended to the Agriculture Department's school-lunch program that school cafeterias provide choices in daily menus to cut down on waste. The department is interested.

Nor could mothers be heartened by the school survey. Large numbers of homemade sandwiches were found, many still wrapped.

There is a definite camaraderie in sorting garbage for science, Dr. Rathje reports. The student volunteers have formed softball, basketball and volleyball teams and hold championship playoffs with municipal sanitation employees every year.

A Halloween party last year invited guests to "come as your favorite piece of garbage." They did: an olive, a broken doll, a bag of fertilizer. Dr. Rathje wants to expand the project next year even more if he can find the money to finance it. He wants to reach her age group and attempt to determine how much of every dollar spent on food is thrown away.

When Anxious Over Decorating Eight Heads Are Better Than One

By LISA HAMMILL

The five women sat on the floor earnestly discussing their problems, with occasional interruptions and suggestions from the leader.

Group therapy? No, group decorating.

"People have hang-ups when they decorate," said Julia Hyman, the leader and a professional decorator. "I had begun to realize that decorating is not just putting some furniture together—it's a whole emotional thing that requires some guidance."

She hit on the group idea two years ago when it occurred to her that in a group women are more apt to talk freely about those things that involve the nerve endings. And the group—all amateurs—not only act as an instant source of ideas, but also as morale boosters.

"The group is so supportive," said Adriane Berg, in whose apartment the women were meeting that night. "And you're in your own home, so they can look at everything and tell you things you can't really describe these things to somebody; they have to be able to see it."

Hostess Client Concept

Each week the class meets in a different member's home. The hostess for the evening has generally thought out what she wants to have discussed, and is then the "client" for the evening.

"I try to get the group to ask questions I would ask myself," said Mrs. Hyman. "And I encourage them to fantasize."

The length of the course depends on how many people there are in it (never more than eight, and more than half the people in this particular group are second-time-arounders). Each woman gets visited at least once. The cost depends on the number of meetings.

"It averages out to about \$7 a person for each meeting," Mrs. Hyman said.

Miss Berg knew exactly what was bothering her on a recent evening when she welcomed the group to the high-rise condominium she shares with her husband, Stuart Bochner (she uses her maiden name). She had come a long way, she explained, since she began the course with the group last fall, and had already half-furnished the living room in acres of white.

Now the problem was the master bedroom and dressing room. In spite of the fact that the apartment includes a well-closeted entry hall; a large, many-windowed, L-shaped living room, a good-sized kitchen with plenty of space for dining, and an unoccupied second bedroom (the couple does not have children), "things have worked out so that we do all our living in this one room," Miss Berg explained to the group, which was seated in the master bedroom.

"We eat, sleep, watch TV, read, listen to stereo, do our crafts and even entertain small numbers of people in this room," she said. So, how does one get all those activities accommodated in one room not much more than about 10 by 20 feet?

Mental Visions

Mrs. Hyman believes in thinking big, and then scaling down to reality after the picture has been painted. So the group began—mentally—to knock down walls, particularly the one between the virtually unused dressing room and the bedroom; take out the closets and build more efficient ones; move the furniture around, and install the big, free-standing television set in a wall recess.

There was no lack of ideas. But somehow, there was Miss Berg, sitting and shaking her head. Many of the ideas were good, she indicated. But there was still something lacking that would bring the whole thing together. What was it? "Size," said Mrs. Hyman. "There you are, naked with a checkbook. You can have whatever you want. What would it be?"

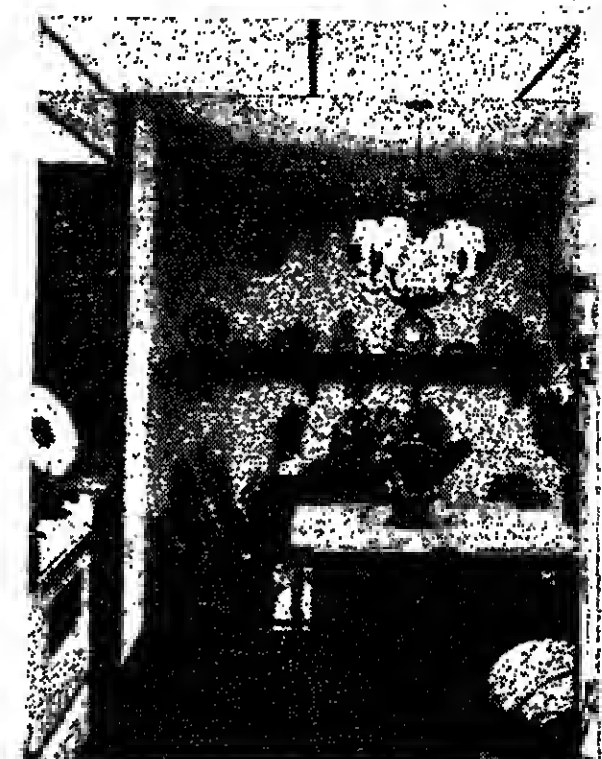
Miss Berg's large eyes lit up. Now that was clearly no problem.

"There would be a marvelous



The New York Times/Bill Allen

Adriane Berg, left, and husband, Stuart Bochner, discuss arch they had put in to separate hallway and living room. With them is Julia Hyman, who leads decorating groups. The kitchen area is at right.



bed [the present one is a temporary item in white iron with chintz and pillows, and a beautiful upholstered bench at its foot, and a wonderful portrait on the wall opposite.]

"There would be a fireplace in the center of the room, and very comfortable seating all around it, and tons of closets—but all out of sight, and a place for my crafts, a sewing table with millions of tiny drawers, and maybe a tiny machine."

"And where would you put the television?" asked Mrs. Hyman.

"That's very simple," said Miss Berg. "You could enclose it with a door, and have bookcases on either side that would hold all my leather-bound books and my old maps."

"But no table and chairs," Mr. Bochner added (since the problem of eating in the room still had to be attended to). "Maybe a counter near the fireplace." He paused for the moment. "But if the fireplace doesn't do anything," he added, "you might as well have a wishing well in here."

It was quickly agreed that there was no way to actually have a real fireplace in the middle of a room on the

second floor of a very tall building with no fines. And it finally became clear, after a good deal more bating-around of ideas, that what Miss Berg felt the room really lacked was a focal point.

By the time the group left, almost four hours after it had arrived, a great deal had been established.

No Fireplace

There wasn't going to be a fireplace, of course, but there was going to be a big comfortable sofa about where the wall of the dressing room now stood. There would be some sort of library table in back of it for dining. There would be books, and the recessed TV set along one wall, with a queen-size bed opposite, near the windows.

Where the dressing room now is, there would be new closets, lots of built-in, big baskets for holding Miss Berg's needlepoint yarn, a portable sewing machine and a place in the crafts area to plow down and work if one didn't want to use the sofa.

Miss Berg seemed quite pleased. It didn't even seem as if it were going to cost that much money. But Miss

Berg is not the only one who has been satisfied with the course experience. Identically, information a group can be got from Miss Hyman, at 8939.

The women who helped her solve her problems that evening include a neighbor, Donna Steinhilber, who had come by to if the course would be us to her (her apartment is most identical to Berg's), and decided it would be a good idea.

"I have definite ideas," Mrs. Steinhilber said, "but scared to go beyond. I've already done. My apartment is all solid colors cause I'm afraid to buy chintzes and flowers. I wish I'm hoping this will bring down my defenses."

Barbara Krissel, who lives in a brownstone apartment, joined the course because she said she thinks she wanted to take up decorating as a profession.

"The group has opened a lot for me," she said. "I concept of interior decorating was the icing on the cake. But I found out about things like dealing with carpenters and suppliers."

Elaime Freedman has lived in three different homes since she was married, and has never quite managed to finish doing any of them, she said.

"Now I'm finally doing it. I'm not very practical. My whole house is a fantasy. And before this course I made some costly mistakes because I hadn't been able to think realistically. But this class is getting me in touch with that."

Sbella Baird is furnishing a three-and-a-half room apartment. She didn't want to use a decorator because she wanted the fun, as well as experience, of doing it herself.

"But I've always done it by intuition," she said, "and I wanted to learn some of the theory and basic premises. One of the things this does is to help you to articulate your objectives. You search your soul for what you really want. It's a little like one of those group therapy things," she added, with a small smile.

In Denmark, Child Custody Case Stirs a Major Dispute

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Special to The New York Times

COPENHAGEN — Birgitte Jensen was born on June 26, 1972, but spent only three days with her parents.

A social worker said that the infant's parents seemed unable to care for her, so the child was placed in an institution.

Last month Mr. and Mrs. Boerge Jensen kidnapped their daughter from the welfare home and fled to the office of Dr. Eva Graungaard, a 47-year-old physician who has campaigned against the misuse of authority by child welfare officials.

"It is a scandal, the worst kind of excess of the welfare state," said Dr. Graungaard. "The state says they are the big mother and father to everyone. The state says they

know what's best for your children, and they can take your child away on the whim of a social worker."

The case of "Little Birgitte," as it is called here, has stirred a major dispute in Denmark and aroused widespread anger against the Government. Moreover it has shed light on a controversial practice that has emerged with the advent of Denmark's highly centralized welfare system, the power of officials to remove children from their homes, without court order or official sanction.

Terrifying Authority

In 1974 more than 3,000 children were removed from their parents' homes. Of these, about 500 were taken despite the objections of their parents. It is Dr. Graun-

gaard's view that many of these removals were unjustified and an abuse of authority by welfare workers.

"These people have a terrifying authority," said Dr. Graungaard, the mother of 11 children, five of them adopted, mostly handicapped Korean youngsters.

"People who are three months out of university make a judgment about parents and the judgment is irreversible. Every week I get parents calling me, crying, crying, wanting their children back."

"And the children, living in public institutions, have little chance in later life. Many of them end up in mental hospitals or prisons."

Denmark's 273 municipal child welfare boards are empowered to place a child in

an institution on the advice of a welfare worker. According to Dr. Graungaard the decision of the welfare board can be appealed to a Social Appeals Board, but the initial decision is rarely reversed.

A Personal Contact

As a last resort, parents can go to the Appeals Court and finally the Supreme Court, but only with permission of the Ministry of Justice. Currently the Government has enacted legislation to merge the child welfare boards with the appeals unit, but critics say that the essential "abuse of authority" remains intact and an overhaul of the system is crucial.

Dr. Graungaard's involvement with child welfare authorities began in 1956, when she returned to Copenhagen

for a Christmas holiday while studying medicine in Sweden. A woman phoned her and pleaded for help because authorities had taken away her child.

"I did not understand this problem but I said I would help her," Dr. Graungaard said. "I tried to reach her after Christmas Day but I couldn't. On New Year's we found her. She had taken her life."

Dr. Graungaard said that the case of "Little Birgitte" was typical, except that the parents had taken the extreme measure of "kidnapping" their child.

The child was born prematurely. The mother, although stated to be normally intelligent, has a partly paralyzed face, which led to the conclusion that she was retarded.

When the infant was due to go home, the hospital requested welfare officials to assist the mother. A welfare official declared that Mrs. Jensen was unable to care for the baby, after meeting the mother for the first time. The child was promptly taken away. The Jensens were only permitted three two-hour visits at the care house.

Psychiatric Report What compounded the matter, said Dr. Graungaard, was that an official psychiatrist upheld the report of the social worker without meeting the mother. Two independent psychiatrists have since contested the report.

Despite a municipal order to arrest the parents for seizing their child, sympathetic police have refused to enter Dr. Graungaard's home.



Dr. Eva Graungaard is fighting actions of child welfare officials.

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Notes on People

Mills Makes It Final: He Won't Run Again

Toppled from his Congressional power by alcoholism and public incidents with a striptease dancer, Representative Wilbur D. Mills called it quits yesterday and said he would not run for a 20th term.

head the Foreign Ministry's Bureau of Economic Cooperation, but the mission here may soon have another

A collapsed lung has hospitalized Israel Horowitz in Chicago, where he arrived Wednesday to help with the Goodman Theater's world premiere of his new play, "Our Father's Failing."

It may seem a far cry from the Mamas and the Papas, but Michelle Phillips will play opposite Rudolf Nureyev in the film "Valentino," appearing as the silent-screen star's wife, Natasha Rambova.

Gunther Schuller, who began life as the son of a New York Philharmonic violinist and recently orchestrated Scott Joplin's opera "Treemonisha," will end 10 years in June as president of Boston's New England Conservatory of Music.

In Jerusalem, Jan Peerce and his wife Alice presented a \$30,000 check this week to Kalman J. Mann, head of the Hadassah Medical Organization, for research on diabetes.

Celestine Tate, a 20-year-old paraplegic in Philadelphia, dials the telephone and plays the piano, the organ and the ukulele with her tongue and does oil paintings by holding the brush in her teeth.

For sale for more than a year at \$388,000, the Key Biscayne home of Robert H. Abplanalp in the compound used by Richard M. Nixon has just been sold for \$220,000.

In Miami Sam Polur, the owner of the 17-story Freedom Tower on Biscayne Boulevard, said yesterday that he would offer the Cuban community a "special option" to buy the office building for \$2 million.

To get a look at her F.B.I. file, Judith Campbell Exner will have to wait in line with 6,000 others, the Government said yesterday in papers filed in Federal court in San Diego.

The Fordham Law Alumni Association will give its annual achievement award to New York's Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz today at a Waldorf-Astoria luncheon and election of officers.

Jury Is Completed on Coast For Trial of Sandra Good

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 5 (UPI)—A seven-woman, five-man jury will hear the trial of Sandra Good, who is accused of conspiring to mail death threats and of making threats in telephone calls.

Miss Good, 31 years old, is a former roommate of Lynette Alice Fromme and associate of Charles M. Manson.

U.S. LEADERSHIP A WORRY TO BONN

Ford's Remarks on Detente Played Up Amid Talk of Washington 'Crisis'

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY Special to The New York Times BONN, March 5—The West German Government is worried about what Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sees as a leadership crisis in Washington, according to his close aides.

Mr. Schmidt shared his concern with the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, when the two European leaders last met near Nice in mid-February. And he has talked about it openly during Cabinet meetings in Bonn.

Reflecting these views, Finance Minister Hans Apel flew back from the Nice meeting talking of a "crisis" in the United States, Mr. Apel spoke of Congress and the Administration "tearing each other apart" over past abuses by the Central Intelligence Agency, and paralyzing United States foreign policy in Angola, according to two officials.

What makes the West German Government especially sensitive to Mr. Ford's campaign comments is that the 1976 is an election year. Mr. Schmidt's test at the polls will come on Oct. 3, and his Christian Democratic opposition is already using the alleged failures of detente as a powerful issue against him.

So reports of Mr. Ford's remark to a Florida television interviewer last Monday—"I don't use the word detente anymore," he said—set off a wave of nervousness, speculation and campaign talk here about whether the American foreign policy might be changing direction.

Mr. Ford's television statement on detente was, therefore, the top news item in all the West German newspapers, and discussions about it have followed every day since. What the President said was that "peace through strength" was a better description of his policy than "detente," but the headlines here read, "Ford Rejects Detente."

The Christian Democrats' foreign policy spokesman, Werner Marx, called the President's remarks "a sign of a considerable correction in American hopes and expectations for detente."

Airplane Noise Challenged in Coast Case

By GLADWIN HILL Special to The New York Times SAN FRANCISCO—A little-noted suit pending in United States District Court here is

call for a progressive dampening of the "cumulative" sound, from a level of 80 decibels in 1975 down to 65 decibels in 1986.

Eighty decibels is well up on the annoyance scale, but below the level where protracted exposure is known to permanently impair hearing.

On the complicated decibel scale, each increase of 10 represents as much as a 10-fold increase in sound volume. Accordingly, the eventual reduction to 65 decibels—the level of traffic noise on a city street—would represent a great diminution of noise.

As it has whenever localities have tried to regulate air traffic, the airlines' trade group, the Air Transport Association, went to Federal court here charging that the state restrictions were unconstitutional because of Federal "preemption" of aviation regulation.

Also, to some surprise, in a preliminary round of the suit the California state court scored a tentative partial victory.

Ruling on an A.T.A. motion for summary judgment, before any trial of the issues, a special three-judge panel held last year that California's restrictions on individual flights did not conflict with Federal "preemptive" rule, but that the California plan for around-the-clock reduction of noise was not per se unconstitutional because of any such conflict.

This means that in the trial of the case, which is expected to come within the next few months, the airlines will have to come up with some better argument against state interference than the purely jurisdictional issue they have relied on in the past.

And it means that if the airlines' challenge to California should eventually get to the United States Supreme court and be rejected, all states will be able to institute similar noise-reduction programs.

Whether "cumulative community noise" regulation could be invoked by states against flights by the supersonic transport is another official said, "was the political argument that the President's remarks provoked here in West Germany. Mr. Ford appeared not to care much about the effect his campaign speeches have on his allies abroad. Was it really necessary?"

Detente is more than an abstract foreign-policy concept here. It is a flesh-and-blood issue of bow West Germany deals with East Germany and the other allies of the Soviet Union right at its eastern border. It is a policy that can only be carried out with the presence of American troops on West German soil, and with firm knowledge of support in Washington.

Carey Signs Bill To Bar Concorde At Kennedy Airport

Governor Carey, who has vowed to try to keep the Concorde supersonic airliner from operating at Kennedy International Airport, signed a bill yesterday representing one move in that direction.

The bill, which would forbid landings by planes whose orbits levels exceed certain standards cannot take effect unless duplicated by New Jersey. This is because Kennedy is operated by a State agency, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. However, Mr. Carey has said he would try to block the plane on his own, if necessary, by vetoing any decision of the Port Authority to let in the Concorde.

Ultimately, any ban engineered by Mr. Carey appears certain to be challenged legally in one or two ways. The British and French, who built and operate the 1,350-mile-an-hour Concorde, have threatened to take the issue to court as a discriminatory violation of international treaties. There is also a possibility the Federal government would seek to overturn a ban by claiming top authority in setting standards for interstate and international operations by airlines.

Such legal challenges would probably take months to run their courses, so it is generally taken for granted that the Concorde will not come to Kennedy before the end of the year, if ever.

The main criticism of the New York law is that it would illegally discriminate against the Concorde. This is because of a clause granting a five-year exemption from the bill's noise standards to noncomplying supersonic planes already in use.

Wine Sale AT Post LIQUORS 1971 BORDEAUX ON SALE

For a period of time this noble vintage has been overlooked because of the universal praise received by the 1970's. Although the quantity in no way approaches the 70's vintage - the quality does and the smaller yield has resulted in a greater concentration of flavor. Peter Sichel, oenologist and author compared the two vintages in a recent vintage report - he states, "we disagree with those who say the '71's should be drunk before 1970's. They appear lighter because they have less fruit but they have a length which signifies long life and exceptional elegance. A very good year indeed, and the top Chateaux will certainly still be full of life in the late 1980's." He further states, "those who enjoy splitting hairs will be able to compare the two vintages for years to come, like 1928 and 1929's." High praise indeed - here is a chance to round out your cellars with an excellent vintage - extremely more successful than the following '72's, '73's and '74's at prices especially reduced for this sale.

Table with 2 columns: BOTTLE SALE and CASE SALE. Lists various wine brands and prices.

BEAUJOLAIS COTES DU RHONE ON SALE

The 1975 vintage was very disappointing in both the Beaujolais and Cotes Du Rhone Regions. At a recent dinner we shared with noted wine authority, Alexis Lichine, discussed the problems of this vintage. His conclusion were that the small amount of good wine produced will be very expensive and the inexpensive Beaujolais and Rhones will be of questionable quality. These facts are bound to inflate the prices of the better preceding vintages and we believe now is the time to invest in these good popular wines of the Beaujolais and Rhone areas before these price levels reach New York.

BEAUJOLAIS ON SALE

Table with 2 columns: BOTTLE SALE and CASE SALE. Lists Beaujolais wine brands and prices.

RHONES ON SALE

Table with 2 columns: BOTTLE SALE and CASE SALE. Lists Rhone wine brands and prices.

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Vertical advertisements on the left margin including 'hoes', 'ney bert', 'urpots', 'A beautiful plant', 'es Inc.', 'FOX', 'VOICE', 'The Fordham Law Alumni Association', 'Jury Is Completed on Coast', 'Dear Wage Earner', 'LW'S SUNDAY', 'Jensen AND Roberts', and 'how's'.

Handwritten note: Jp 1/10/76

Seaver Warns Nets of Jump

By JOSEPH DURSO
Special to The New York Times
RSBURG, Fla., March 5—Tom Seaver, seeking a new contract for 1976, today warned the Mets that he could have a deal with the Yankees...



Ed Kea (19) of the Flames clearing the Rangers' Pat Hickey away from the net after Hickey made a scoring attempt in the first period at Atlanta last night.

Flames Strike Quickly And Rout Rangers, 8-3

By PARTON KEESE
Special to The New York Times
ATLANTA, March 5—The slim playoff hopes of the New York Rangers went up in smoke tonight when the team they had to beat beat them instead, 8-3. In the game they had pointed for and had called the most crucial of the season...

Salary Cut

holding pattern in an interview... a three-year deal then it's bound to go...

Baseball Players Reported To Have Toughened Stand

By MURRAY CHASS
Rule of thumb for figuring out the baseball dilemma: the shorter the negotiating session the farther away spring training is. Negotiators for the players and owners met three times this week...



Kermit Zarley protecting himself from the rain as he lines up a putt on the 14th hole in the Citrus Open at Orlando, Fla. He shot a 66 during the second round yesterday.

Zarley Leads Golf by 2 Shots

By JOHN S. RADOSTA
Special to The New York Times
ORLANDO, Fla., March 5—Kermit Zarley, who returned to golf competition in January after a chancy operation to fuse discs in the vertebrae of his neck, zoomed past the opposition today and took the lead in the second round of the Florida Citrus Open...

Day for Turcotte: Aqueduct Winners

Turcotte became the sixth jockey in New York to have ridden six winners in a day, accomplishing the feat yesterday at Aqueduct. His winners were Samuel Lehrman's Camation, who won the \$20,000 feature by two lengths...



Ron Turcotte indicating the number of races he won at Aqueduct after guiding Wingaway home in ninth.

Wins; Loses; Doubles

KORNHEISER
Special to The New York Times
New York Times, March 5—John approached his Arthur Ashe to have a challenge slammed to dare him: "If he can win, he can lose. But I don't know if he can win."

The 'City Kid' from the Virgin Islands

In the gaudiest college basketball game between two local teams since shaving without a razor was declared improper by the District Attorney's office 25 years ago, unbeaten Rutgers opposes untried St. John's at Madison Square Garden today for the Eastern College Athletic Conference Metropolitan championship...

Our Exclusive SuperSuede Leisure Suit. The fabric is SuperSuede: the machine washable, man-made miracle fabric that looks and feels just like genuine suede leather. The styling is pure Lev Magram: loaded with "high fashion" details like "D" rings on the epaulets and front yoke...

Triumph Follows Tragedy As Meeting Ends at Hialeah

MIAMI, March 5—Closing day at Hialeah supplied triumph and tragedy in that order, for Steve Dimauro today at 10 o'clock this morning the trainer watched Sharhazad, a highly promising Damascus filly, work five-eighths of a mile. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hackman, who own the 3-year-old, were with Dimauro. As Sharhazad reached the finish line, the exercise boy hit her and she ducked in, snapping her left front ankle. The injury was so severe that there was no choice to be made. She was destroyed on the track.

"I can't say what she was worth, but she was an awfully nice filly," Dimauro said. "It was a real blow." Sharhazad finished second in her only two starts. But by the end of the day Dimauro was smiling broadly. He had finished as the leading trainer at the meeting, with 14 winners, and the 14th victory was a stunning upset by Lord Henham in the second division of the Hialeah Turf Cup.

In a stirring battle from the top of the stretch to the wire, Lord Henham finished a nose in front of One on the Aisle, the 5-2 second choice, with Toonerville, the 2-1 favorite, a neck farther back. Lord Henham, an Irish-bred horse, had failed to win in seven previous starts in this country. He is owned by R. E. Sangster, an English bookmaker.

The winner, ridden by Roger Velez, ran the mile and a half on grass in 2:28 1/5 and paid \$44 for \$2 to win. The winner's purse was \$61,652. Lord Henham carried only 108 pounds, while One on the Aisle had 119 and Toonerville 124.

The first division was drab in comparison. Legion took the lead at the break and led every step of the way. He finished two lengths in front of Zografos, who was three-quarters of a length in front of Invisible You.

Ridden by Earlie Fires, Legion was timed in 2:28 1/5 and paid \$19.20. He earned \$62,302, only \$917 less than he earned last year in 30 starts. He is owned by Ralph Chapman of Detroit. His trainer G. F. Jabalea claimed Legion for \$6,500 two years ago.

A crowd of 16,696 wagered \$1,881,748—a mediocre closing day for what has been another mediocre meeting from a business standpoint. Mutual play was down to the seventh successive year as Hialeah, in 44 days, failed to match Gulfstream's 1974 meeting of 40 days with the middle dates. Hialeah had the choice dates this year for the second successive winter.

The Hialeah handle was down 4.4 percent from its 1975 meeting, and down 0.7 percent from Gulfstream's 1974 meeting. The daily average was \$1,595,369, against \$1,669,199 last year and \$1,768,457 for Gulfstream in 1974. Attendance was down 6.8 percent from last year's meeting.

The outlook is grim. To-

day's card may well have been the last in the track's 51-year history. The stockholders have voted to sell out three times in the last 16 months, most recently to John Brunetti, a New Jersey land developer.

Brunetti intends to keep the track going, but is having considerable problems coming to terms with the two banks that hold the mortgage on the heavily indebted track. He has been frustrated by the same problem when he tried to buy Hialeah last fall.

If he fails again, the only viable alternative for Hialeah stockholders is to agree to sell to James Donn Jr., Gulfstream president, who would switch the dates to his track.

Gulfstream opens a 57-day meeting tomorrow, with Fossil Pleasure carrying high weight of 128 pounds against nine rivals in the \$65,000 Donn Handicap at seven furlongs.

Lord Henbee is listed as the early 3-5 favorite for the 75th running of the Swift Stakes, the opening event in New York of the march to the Triple Crown for 3-year-olds. Lord Henbee, owned by Milton Ritzberg, will make his season debut with Eddie Maple riding. He will carry top weight of 122 pounds against Whysourpleasure. Eustace, Story Rights, National Flag and Cojak, if all start, the gross purse will be \$55,500, with \$33,300 to the winner.

Lord Henbee won four of his five starts last year, including a pair of New York stakes races, the Nassau and Rockaway, and finished second in his other start, Elmerford Farm's National Flag, with Jorge Velazquez up, as the early second choice, at 4-1. He won a stakes race last year and finished in the money in 7 of 10 starts, then won his only start this year.



Greg Jones, above, and Phil Mahre, both of the United States, in action during giant slalom yesterday in Copper Mountain, Colo. Jones won the event; Mahre was second.

Jones, Phil Mahre 1, 2 in Giant Slalom

COPPER MOUNTAIN, Colo., March 5 (AP)—Greg Jones and Phil Mahre of the United States, in an unusual showing against the world's greatest skiers, swept the first two places today in the men's giant slalom, and Rost Mittermaier of West Germany moved closer to her first world championship in the first World Cup stop since the 1928 Winter Olympic Games at Innsbruck, Austria.

Jones, of Tahoe City, Calif., turned in the best time on both runs. His time after the first run was 1 minute 36.34 seconds, and he had a 1:44.17 over the same course. He was second on a combined time of 3:20.51 as the 11,000-foot altitude took its toll on the skiers.

Mahre, fourth after the first run in 1:36.65, actually took the lead briefly from his compatriot. He was the second man to make the second run and his time of 1:44.18 stood until Jones eclipsed it by one one-hundredth of a second. Mahre's combined time was 3:20.83.

Miss Mittermaier, the 25-year-old, second-year skier, scored an easy victory in the giant slalom, beating Cindy Nelson of Lutsen, Minn., by more than one second. Miss Mittermaier's time was 1:28.45 and Miss Nelson's was 1:29.77.

Miss Mittermaier, a double gold medal winner at the Innsbruck Olympics last month, assumed an imposing lead over Lise-Marie Morero of Switzerland in the overall Cup standing with her victory today.

Jones and Mahre, a twin brother of Steve Mahre, a World Cup skier, embraced at the bottom of the slope, waiting to see whether Ernst Good of Switzerland or Hans Egn of Austria could beat their times.

After the first run, Good, an Olympic skier in the second and third, however, did not run. He was the only skier to be eliminated in the first run. Jones' first World Cup victory, Phil Mahre, father works a in Washington. His best Olyr also in the where he is Neither came medal.

Engelhard, Switzerland, was Swiss' giant slalom time Good turned in time of 1:45.47 at 3:21.85.

Ingenieur Stein, the World points leader, was out setback with 14th. He had a run time of 1 combined time of 3:20.83.

Floro Gros of Stenmark, by 16 points in the 14th. He had a run time of 1 combined time of 3:20.83.

The other, W. Thoeni, a four champion, fell beat and was dis.

Miss Mittermaier pressed a free win the World's best by Annemarie, who returned to slalom race, a is virtually here.

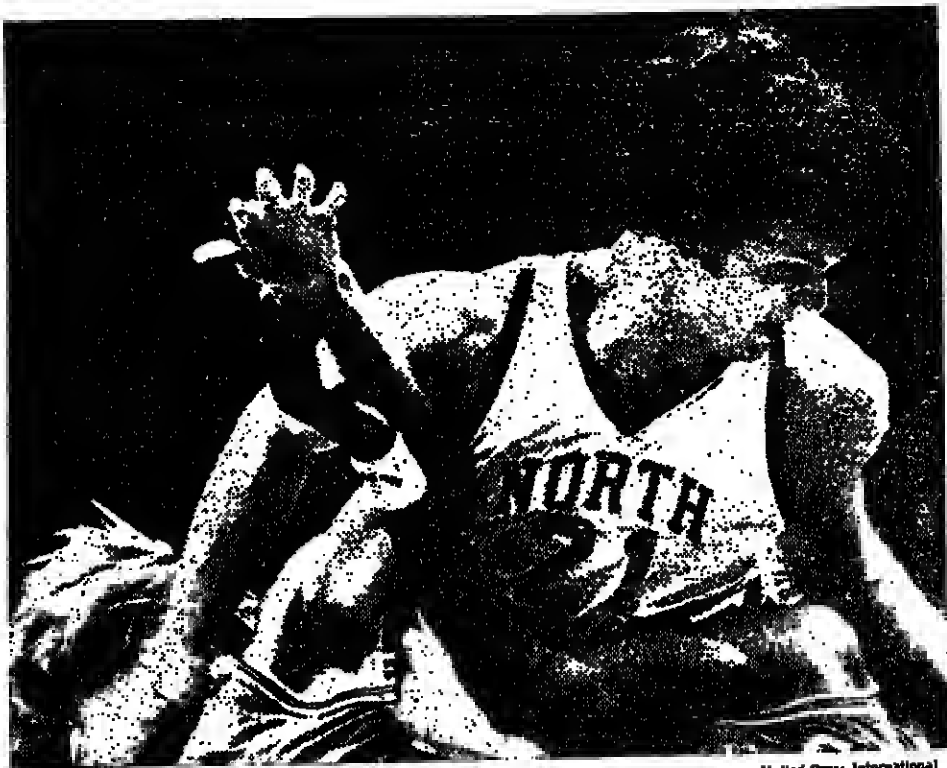
Aqueduct Race Charts

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Friday, March 5, 50th day. Weather clear, track fast.

FIRST—\$7,500, cl. 4YO and up, 6F.
10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-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Putires Routs

MONTGOMERY... L. L. March... Virginia... another chap...



Mitch Kupchak of North Carolina being tangled up by Clemson players during first half of A.C.C. tourney game in Landover, Md., yesterday. North Carolina won.

Rutgers, Ballplayers' Stand Zarley To Clash

Continued From Page 15

last year in the final of the E.C.A.C. Metropolitan Regional at the Garden and the Scarlet Knights won, 78-76, in overtime.

The possibility of playing Indiana had some effect on Frank Alagia, the spunky little guard for St. John's, who said, 'I'd say somebody in the N.C.A.A. wants somebody in the East out quick.'

Rutgers trounced Long Island University, 104-76, Thursday night in the first round of the E.C.A.C. playoffs at Princeton and St. John's was a tight rope, as usual, before beating St. Peter's, 75-67, in the other E.C.A.C. Metro game.

Continued From Page 15

When Miller placed those ideas, and others, on the negotiating table, he stressed that the players actually weren't demanding anything because they had the Andy Messersmith renewal clause.

The owners deny that, but whether they are waiting on the ruling or not, they won't know the opinion until, at the earliest, next week.

The owners, meanwhile, have embarked on a public relations campaign, bombarding news organizations and the public with both spoken and printed information explaining their side.

Rutgers, which is accustomed to scoring more than 100 points a game, has an average victory margin exceeding 22 points, the highest in the nation.

Continued From Page 15

that the two sides could have been close enough in their thinking by now at least to allow camps to be opened, but the hard-line owners have barred the way.

Earlier in the negotiations, those officials — reportedly August A. Busch Jr. of St. Louis, Bob Wiggans of Cincinnati and Charles O. Finley of Oakland — apparently tried to replace Gaherin with, perhaps, Ted Kheel, who they felt would take a tougher stance against the Players Association.

However, they couldn't gain enough support from the other owners and instead had to settle for the addition of two officials to the Players Relations Committee, a group that steers negotiations.

It was believed that Howsam, president of the Reds, was one of those additions, and he clearly is the toughest-talking member of the committee. He has been outspoken in his opinion of Miller and he is believed to have been behind the change in the mood of the talks earlier this week.

2 Strokes

Continued From Page 15

make some bad club selections. He had an early tee time, and he felt rushed.

Brewer, whose 11 tournament victories include the 1967 Masters, said his putting had been improving. He summarized his recent play this way: 'I've played well enough to win, but I've turned some 67-68 rounds into 72-73's. Years ago I used to turn the 72-73's into 67-68's. It's all chipping and putting.'

THE LEADING SCORES table listing names and scores for various tournaments.

76ers Rally to Victory Over Pistons, 123-112

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 (UPI)—Doug Collins scored 11 points in the fourth quarter to lead the Philadelphia 76ers to a 123-112 comeback victory over the Detroit Pistons.

Detroit led, 88-88, after three periods of play and had a 5-point advantage early in the final quarter when Collins sparked the Philadelphia attack.

Freddie Carter of the 76ers and Bob Lanier of Detroit shared game scoring honors with 29 points each.

Collins led 23 Philadelphia and Curtis Rowe had 24 for Detroit. Collins had 11 points in the fourth quarter but the Pistons took over the halftime lead at 63-61.

Maryland Is Upset By Virginia

LANDOVER, Md., March 5 (AP)—Phil Ford scored 14 first-half points tonight as North Carolina opened a big lead and defeated Clemson, 82-74, in the semifinals of the Atlantic Coast Conference basketball tournament.

Virginia upset Maryland, 73-65, in the other semifinal before a crowd of 19,600 at the Capital Centre, Virginia, which had upset North Carolina State yesterday, plays North Carolina tomorrow for the conference title.

Tom Young, Rutgers' coach, said, 'St. John's will try to keep us under 75 points, and we'll try to get over 75 points. They'll hold the ball and work the freeze a lot.'

Seaver Warns of a Jump If His Demand Isn't Met

Continued From Page 15

position. Things have changed. The owners of teams have no one to blame but themselves. Whoever is giving them their legal advice has led them to this point.

The stampee was started a year ago when the Yankees paid 22 other clubs and cubbid \$3.75 million to Catfish Hunter for five years.

Malverne Quintet, Freeport in Final

Special to the New York Times

UNIONDALE, L. I., March 5—Freeport defeated Lynbrook, 73-72, and Malverne overcame Westbury, 60-43, today at the Nassau Coliseum and gained the final of the Nassau County scholastic basketball tournament.

Freeport, with a 20-2 won-lost record, was led by Howard Thompson with 17 points and Jeff Rocks with 16. Tom Wilkinson of Lynbrook scored 32 points, 23 in the fourth quarter as his team almost overtook Freeport.

Knicks: Don't play out the String

Special to the New York Times

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Malverne, which is 20-1, trailed at halftime, 25-22, but quickly gained the advantage after intermission. Malverne was paced by Charles Miller with 15 points and Lionel Harvey with 14. Ray Dumbroski scored 12 for Westbury.

can't expect a going to happen. Beatty said tell you, I feel I'd get through it through any speaking former team's troubles.

st tonight on a notable. At the Nets lead the game safely down full a floor to re a ball and lead son for a fayer, Ticky Bur after a ball that out of bounds, er of Virginia's s. Burden has led twice this kadastical prac-

meet San An dissem Sunday in a battle for The Spurs trail two games, one lumb. I an easy game oughly said me tough ones

N.Y.U. Leads Penn In Eastern Fencing

Special to the New York Times

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 5—New York University, the defending team champion, held a narrow 53-52 lead over the University of Pennsylvania at the end of the first day of competition in the 79th annual Intercollegiate Fencing Association championships at the United States Naval Academy.

The Violets captured the epee team competition for the fourth consecutive year, amassing 26 points, one more than the Quakers. The two teams then tied for the team championship in foil with 27 points apiece.

Rangers Routed, 8-3, By Flames

Continued From Page 15

rookie center called up yesterday from Providence to spell Phil Esposito, also played when Esposito found his ailing ankle too sore to skate every shift.

The Rangers continued their flat, up-tight play in the second period, managing only one shot in the first 8 minutes. Filizán and Graves raised the distance on goals scored by Atlanta to 60 feet when he shot a rising bullet from the blue line and beat Wilson.

Hofstra 77, Lafayette 72

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 (AP)—Rich Laurel scored 23 points and led Hofstra to a 77-72 victory over Lafayette in an East Coast Conference semifinal tonight.

Hofstra took a 20-13 lead at 8:04 of the first half, but Lafayette, led by Todd Tripucka, came within 22-21 with 5:22 remaining.

John Irving had 19 points and 14 rebounds for Hofstra, now 17-11, while Tripucka, who fouled out with 4:20 left, had 24 points for Lafayette.

Bill Jones, a senior, scored 29 points, his varsity best, and a teammate, Keven McDonald, a Pennsylvania added 26. Hofstra defeated Columbia, 97-84, in an Ivy League game last night at Leven Gym. Jones tied his previous high before intermission, scoring 19 first-half points.

Strike Spree for Bowler TOLEDO, Ohio, March 5

(UPI)—John Pezzina, a 46-year-old Perrysburg, Ohio, bowler rolled 33 consecutive strikes last night in a sanctioned bowling league.

Pezzina rolled games of 259, 300 and 300 for an 859 series.

Chile Leads Argentina

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 5 (UPI)—Chile took a 1-0 lead over Argentina today in the Davis Cup South American zone final.

Argentina's can zone final, Argentina's ace Guillermo Vilas, was on the brink of winning the day's second singles match over Patricio Cornejo when it was suspended until tomorrow.

Boats & Accessories

For Sale 3802 74'23' Cutty Cabin Motor... WINTER YACHT BASIN INC... 22 CRUISERS INC... 1975 25 SPORCRAFT... 1975 UNIFLEET 1976 Fiberglass Sport... 1975 27 SILVERTON F/G... 1975-21 BOSTON WHALER... 1972 TROJAN P55 Trim Tab, PWC... 1975 PACEMAKER 27' 6' speeder... 1974 22 SEA RAY, Cuddy cabin... 1975 27' 6" BOSTON WHALER... 1975 27' 6" BOSTON WHALER... 1975 27' 6" BOSTON WHALER...

Football Standings

Table showing football standings for various conferences and teams.

Nat'l Hockey League

Table showing NHL standings for Eastern and Western divisions.

College School Results

Table showing college basketball results from various games.

Garden Lineups

Table showing lineups for the Garden games, including Rutgers and St. John's.

British Football

Table showing British football results from various leagues.

Baseball Standings

Table showing baseball standings for the American and National Leagues.

Amer. Basketball Ass'n

Table showing ABA basketball standings for Eastern and Western divisions.

Women's Basketball

Table showing women's basketball results from various games.

Hockey

Table showing hockey results from various games.

Baseball Standings

Table showing baseball standings for the American and National Leagues.

Baseball Standings

Table showing baseball standings for the American and National Leagues.

Baseball Standings

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Robert Cottingham's Photorealist Paintings

RUSSELL
painting in place to go far of the imagination case of Robn, whose new on view at the lery, 383 West ough March 20, ast signs that iligence is at



"Flagg Bros," a work by Robert Cottingham, is at O.K. Harris

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ins this week

Il (André Em- wn, 420 West rek Snuthall's were painted year teaching Carnina. He rs and more, one of the lish painters n. He is also it difficult to d in his arms- one of the England, to three-dimen- od me of the work on the he huge can- ot stretched, sely, like a nth domains with a re- st who was tened of the e. is new paint- ictive articu- a graphic ond, an ex- cy of touch ese paintings of the heart, ms of gener- ard feeling, rough in a if Mr. Scuth- g. Don't hur- re way—they come through, arge scale of

most of them is offset by a mode of utterance that can vary inch by inch. Through March 27.

Aspects of American Realism. Grey Art Gallery and Study Center, Washington Place: One of the unsung resources of New York University is the collection of the Sara Raby Foundation, which is on view at this moment in the Gray Art Gallery, just a yard or two to the south-east of Washington Square. The collection stands for a kind of taste that is now out of fashion—summations of society, for instance, like Honoré Sharrer's "Tribute to the American Working People" (1951) and Paul Cadmus's "Night in Bologna" (1958), in which an archetypal G.I. stands in archetypal innateness while European womanhood has better things to do than answer to his call.

Whether fashionable or not, a painting like Jack Levine's "Inauguration" (1956-58) stands for a specific moment in American history; and on its first outing in

nearly 20 years the collection is where it should be—midway between the Whitney uptown and the Whitney downtown. Through March 18.

Sylvia Mangold (Fischbach Gallery, 29 West 57th Street): Jasper Johns pre-empted the rule quite some time ago. But Sylvia Mangold has some elegant variations on the ways in which a ruler (supposedly none of the most exact things there are) can be pulled out of shape in the interests of perspective, and painted in such a way as to deny its own nature. Most of her pictures correspond to instructions penciled at the bottom of the canvas, and their mating of trompe l'oeil with conceptual art is giving pleasure to a lot of people. Through March 13.

John Taylor Arms (A.A.A. Gallery, 663 Fifth Avenue, at 52d Street): John Taylor Arms (1897-1953) was arguably the most distinguished of the American full-time etchers of the 1920's. Today

that may sound like faint praise, but at the time those sedulous needlemen were adulated. People just could not get over the fact that Arms would put in a total of 2,172 hours on a single plate (the townscape of Palencia in the A.A.A. show). He was a prodigious technician who could take a plate that measured 3/4 inch by 3/4 inch and turn out a townscape with figures that has to be magnified 10 times before we can really see what he was up to.

All this could be no more than freaky; but Arms's love for his subject matter comes through in even the most outrageous of his miniaturings. And when he was in France and spent week after week in the still unblemished cathedral towns of Normandy, he came home with plates that witness irreplaceably the look of townscapes that vanished forever during World War II. Anyone who prizes Henry James's "A Little Tour in France" as one of the best books of its kind will enjoy this show. Through March 20.

Handwritten note: J.P. 1/10/50

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Next Year in St. Petersburg

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

BAGAZH. By Nicolas Nabokov. 307 pages. Illustrated. Atheneum. \$12.95. This selective autobiography by the other Nabokov is concerned only occasionally with ballet...

Drawn to the Ballet So although Nicolas Nabokov, a first cousin of the novelist Vladimir Nabokov and past secretary general of the now defunct Congress for Cultural Freedom, has also written two operas, two oratorios and other music...

"Bagazh" ("Baggage" in Russian) even raises the idle question why the relatively few memoirists in the world of ballet so often write the same book twice.

The vignettes and anecdotes are still there. Friends, associates and chance acquaintances with names like Rasputin, Stravinsky, Diaghilev, Rilke, Kessler, Balanchine and after the emigration to the United States in 1933—Charles Thayer, Mary McCarthy, Isaiah Berlin and W. H.

Auden pass through this volume with disquieting superficiality.

Yet the "different context" is what "Bagazh" is truly about and what makes its first half and epilogue so interesting.

Mr. Nabokov sums it all up in a revealing epilogue—an open letter to a representative of a regime he loathes: Pyotr Abrassimov, one-time Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, whom Mr. Nabokov grew to admire and respect.

A Crucial Irony

Inevitably, Leningrad—still St. Petersburg to him—appeared a shell "with its spirit and soul gone forever."

Previously he had been surrounded by relatives named Falz-Fein, Knauff, Muller and von Peucker. His link to the Nabokovs had been loosened by the early divorce of his mother and his father, Dimitri Nabokov.

The author gives us a sophisticated and vivid picture of what life was for this wealthy minority of Western European origins, plunked down amid the Russian peasants and the Jewish villages of the Pale of Settlement.

The elder Vladimir Nabokov was killed in Berlin as he heroically shielded Pavel Miljukov, the Russian liberal leader, from a Russian right-wing assassin's bullet.

The personal story that Mr. Nabokov tells so fluently is as complex as the events that surrounded it.

HOUSING ACTIVISTS RELATIVELY QUIET

Spokesmen for Poor Are in New Programs Now

By ERNEST HOLSENDELPH

WASHINGTON, March 5—The problem of housing the nation's poor, always difficult but considerably worse during the recent recession, has produced none of the stirring calls for remedial action that might be expected in a Presidential election year.

Instead, persons knowledgeable about the subject agree, there is relative silence. Where have all the activists gone? Harlem's Jesse Gray is spending much of his time over a hideaway in the Catskills.

The philanthropic foundations, which once funded housing groups, are now focusing on self-help programs. The Ford Foundation, for instance, now supports a successful tenant management experiment in a St. Louis public housing project.

Funding Disappeared

All the while, however, low to moderate-income people are baying as hard a time as ever finding decent housing that doesn't cost up to a half of their family income, housing specialists say.

The activist housing secretaries of the 1960's—Robert Weaver and George Romney—are gone, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development has changed from a builder of subsidized housing to an agency that talks about rent subsidies, even though there is evidence that not enough affordable housing exists—even with the help to pay the rents.

Mr. Weaver now teaches in Hunter College's urban affairs program. And Mr. Romney spends his time promoting voluntary agencies around the country.

In a recent interview in his Madison Avenue office, Professor Weaver said: "Most of my old associates are now in offices up and down Connecticut Avenue [in Washington] waiting for the phone to ring with the news that the regime has changed."

An official with the National League of Cities here, which has been critical of the Federal housing assistance effort, put it another way: "The truth is that the old housing lobby doesn't really know where the

new housing situation is headed."

There is evidently plenty of local activism in housing, according to Mr. Hampton, who said his records showed ten groups in 47 states, numbering well over 400 now. But the money to finance a national coordinating agency is gone.

The National Tenant Organization was promised \$100,000 by H. R. Crawford, the recently deposed H.U.D. manager of housing properties. The money apparently faded when he left, Mr. Hampton said.

Tax Law Cited

Congress, which appropriated the money that helped to finance thousands of units of individual and multifamily housing for moderate-income people in the 1960's, had passed the optimistic housing law of 1968 that set high production goals for the 1970's, has fallen into disarray.

Scaudals and mismanagement, still echoing in Detroit, Chicago and elsewhere, served to blunt Congressional enthusiasm, veterans observers say, and influenced Congress to go along with the Nixon Administration plan to gear down H.U.D.'s subsidized construction programs.

There are several other reasons offered to account for the low-profile of would-be lobbyists for housing for the poor.

Changes in the tax law in 1962 that restricted foundation gifts to lobbying groups such as tenant organizations and the National Welfare Rights Organization was a leading factor.

Such factors and continued embarrassment about the gaffes and scandals associated with earlier ambitious programs have served to undercut the housing lobby.

Oakley Hugler, an old-line Republican who heads the Federal National Mortgage Association, put it succinctly in a recent speech:

"We are in a period when clouds of doubt and discouragement have obscured, for many of the organizations and individuals concerned with housing, those rays of hope that are essential if they are to find their way to consensus that makes fruitful action possible."

Local Housing Officials

Mr. Hunter was speaking to a meeting of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment, whose members are the local housing officials around the country.

"Citizens feel a sense of helplessness and hopelessness," said Professor Weaver, "and even blacks and other minorities who have the most-to-benefit from workable programs are saying 'nothing works'."

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The Trenton Times Is Limited by Court In Covering a Trial

Special to The New York Times TRENTON, March 5—A Mercer County judge yesterday ordered The Trenton Times to limit its coverage of an ongoing murder trial to the evidence taken in the presence of the jury.

Thomas C. Jamieson Jr., the lawyer for the newspaper, said that the order violated the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

"This order does irreparable harm to the press and the public which it serves," Mr. Jamieson said. "The court's claim the publication would prejudice the Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial is just an assumption."

Chilean Cabinet Resigns SANTIAGO, Chile, March 5 (Reuters)—The entire Chilean Cabinet resigned tonight to give President Augusto Pinochet a free hand to reshuffle his ministers, a communique announced.

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Pilotless Train

All the tortuous efforts to restore New York City to solvency will come unbinged unless the wage line is held in the crucial negotiations now limping along for a new contract covering the city's subway and bus employees.

The pattern of 1976-78 wages and fringe benefits for police, fire and most other unionized municipal services will almost certainly be determined by these talks, conducted under the club of a possible April 1 strike. Yet the semi-autonomous Metropolitan Transportation Authority is still without clear guidelines from Governor Carey, Mayor Beame or the Emergency Financial Control Board on what kind of contract it can sign.

The lack of such guidelines can prove disastrous. The gravity of the city's fiscal crisis and the impossibility of raising the 50-cent fare without wrecking the stricken metropolitan economy plainly rule out any immediate possibility of putting more money into the pockets of transit employees or into liberalized fringe benefits. But that is only half the problem.

The Transport Workers Union, which got all of its 8 percent increase for 1974 and its 6 percent for 1975 before the pay freeze went into effect last July, recognizes that any increases negotiated now will be frozen. But it argues that the M.T.A. should negotiate higher rates on the same basis as any private employer, even if its members have to wait to get their extra cash.

This is a suicidal theory in terms of the city ever getting back into condition to meet its bills on a pay-as-you-go basis. It is one Governor Carey has rejected in new contracts for state employees. The pattern-setting pact just negotiated covering 3,300 state troopers provides for no increase in salary rates or fringes.

For the city to embark on a policy of deferred increases—on top of those to which it is already committed under the existing freeze of old contracts—would be to saddle itself with a higher base for pension computation and a higher jumping-off point for future wage agreements. There is no argument in either fiscal responsibility or equity to justify piling up liabilities of this kind when the city is, even now, so desperately short of assets—immediate or prospective.

Unlike most other groups in the municipal civil service, the transit employees not only received all of their past wage guarantees but an additional 22 cents in two semi-annual cost-of-living adjustments, an area in which they pioneered under the expiring contract.

The responsibility for drawing the line in the subway talks rests not with the M.T.A. or with the three-member fact-finding panel appointed under the Taylor Law but with the arbiters of the city's financial future—the Governor, the Mayor and the control board. It is time for them to get out the padlock.

Whose Primary?

The New York Democratic primary has almost nothing to do with democracy and almost everything to do with the retention of power by the party's political bosses in this state—because of the most complicated, undemocratic and expensive primary rules imaginable.

None of the names of the actual Presidential candidates will appear on the ballot for the April 6 primary because, in the absence of any legal requirement that the names be listed, the Board of Elections has decided that it cannot list them.

Thus, in lieu of Presidential candidates' names, voters in each of the state's 39 Congressional districts will be presented with slates, some of which will be committed to certain candidates and some of which will be uncommitted. But not every candidate will be represented by a slate in every Congressional district because (a) 1,250 valid signatures of registered Democrats are required in each district to have a slate listed in that district; (b) that is an extraordinarily expensive effort (the Udall campaign, for example, estimates that it spent \$20,000 to get slates listed in just 23 districts), and (c) signatures are highly vulnerable to technical challenge.

Consider the problems of mounting midwinter petition drives manned principally by amateurs to collect the requisite signatures. Carelessly collected signatures are valueless. If, for example, a person has signed her name on the registration book "Jane A. Roe," but has signed the petition "Jane Roe" or has signed more than one petition, even in good faith, her signature may be stricken. Thus, a candidate who files with less than double the number of required signatures in a district is likely to find his slate off the ballot if an all-out challenge contest breaks out.

But that is just the tactic which state leaders of the Jackson campaign are using in a highly organized attack on the petitions of other candidates. Under the twisted logic of the New York Election Law, their effort is perfectly legal and a great temptation.

This system makes even less sense than the foolish waste involved in having two primaries for the state. Taken as a whole, it is a system that is indefensible. Unless, of course, you are one of the clubhouse bosses and want the smallest turnout and the greatest confusion in order to retain power. Then it is made to order. But it is still not democratic.

Rights of Spring

With only a few days to go before the first scheduled exhibition game and little more than a month before opening day, winter's hot-stove league has been extended and spring training has not yet started for professional baseball in North America. Most of the sliders and double-plays are taking place in hotel rooms where the player representatives and the club owners are, trying to interpret for the umpteenth time the meaning of the "reserve clause" that binds players to teams forever and a day. Until a compromise is worked

out, the club managements have padlocked the ball-fields.

A few months ago, an arbitrator ruled that there could be realistic limitations on the venerable clause in player contracts, and a Federal judge upheld the ruling, which said that players could be free agents after playing one contract year and one option year. While hoping to get this ruling reversed, the owners have proposed to stretch the binding clause to nine years—half a lifetime in a player's perishable arms, legs and wind.

In a new era of jumped franchises, broadcasting rights and superstar salaries, it is hard to root for the home team anymore. It may be sold down or across the river, together with the players, that almost happened a second time to the San Francisco (ex-New York) Giants in the past few days. Since the "national pastime" has long outgrown its knicker and is into big business, the rights of the players should be equated with those of the clubs. Let a hundred contracts blossom, a hundred schools of baseball strategy contend.

Still Too Few Jobs

The number of people with jobs in this country has climbed back to its pre-recession peak of 86.3 million. That is welcome evidence of recovery from the worst economic slump in nearly four decades. But the sharp growth in the labor force in the last year and a half means that the army of job-seekers is still above seven million, an intolerably high figure.

The brightening national employment picture masks pockets of double-digit unemployment in such key industrial states as New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Michigan. In New York City the latest statistics are particularly gloomy. They show the idle total—recorded at 12.2 percent for January—as still going up in the face of the national downturn in joblessness.

Countercyclical revenue sharing and special public-service employment programs, accented toward teenagers, are badly needed to help New York and other distressed areas. That need is sharpened by indications in the overall national figures that blacks and other minorities are lagging behind whites in the recovery. Their unemployment total rose last month while the white total inched down.

A Victory for Guns

A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee brought a tepid little gun-control compromise to the full committee and learned a lesson it should have known all along: that the gun lobby will scream as loudly at "craftily" designed half-way bills as it will at gun-control legislation with teeth.

The subcommittee presented legislation which would have hanned about 71 percent of the guns now in circulation, but which still had plenty of loopholes. The gun lobby roared, activated its constituency and gleefully pointed out the loopholes. The committee blanched, reversed itself and, in a move that probably signals the end of any rational expectation of gun-control legislation during this election year, recommitted its ragged little effort to the subcommittee.

The chief lobbyist for the National Rifle Association exulted that the motion was a "great victory for constitutional rights." It would be more accurate to say that it was a great victory for the continuance of the mayhem that handguns do in this society.

Another Mandate?

The Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, is reportedly interested in the possibility of a United Nations trusteeship over the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip, pending an ultimate political settlement for the Palestinians of the two Israeli-occupied areas. The notion might well be dismissed by neutral observers as a mere trial balloon—or, by Israeli partisans, as a Trojan horse—or, by some Arabs, even as a red herring. But, whatever the metaphor, it is at least a fresh element in a diplomatic morass, out of which some possibly useful discussions might emerge.

The trusteeship idea is not new. For years past it has been the preferred option of many West Bank notables who hoped thereby to avoid the uncomfortable choice of allegiance to the P.L.O. or to their former ruler, King Hussein of Jordan. What is new is any support for the idea from within the P.L.O. leadership.

If Mr. Arafat is indeed taking this proposal seriously, he will probably have as much trouble selling it to the more extreme factions of his own fragmented organization as the Arab side would have in making it acceptable to the Israelis. Official Palestinian spokesmen in Beirut have already denied that any such temporizing formula has become P.L.O. policy.

At the same time, it would be an error for Israeli leaders to reject the notion out of hand, whatever their well-founded misgivings about an authority as unreliable as the United Nations. It is conceivable that an interim United Nations administration might provide the opening for King Hussein to regain a voice in the West Bank future—a responsibility which was summarily taken from him, and assigned to the P.L.O., by the 1974 Arab summit conference in Rabat.

Belatedly, Israelis now recognize their error in failing to promote a negotiation with Jordan before the Rabat meeting injected the less tractable P.L.O. into the diplomatic picture. That opportunity which seemed lost might be nudged into life again; there are even signs that leading Arab governments—including, most significantly, Syria—are reconsidering the Rabat decision and are no longer averse to King Hussein's reassertion of his old West Bank claims.

Israel has asked the United States to sound out the Arab governments on further steps that might be taken to soften the longstanding state of belligerency in the Middle East. No idea should be excluded from creative consideration.

Letters to the Editor

About Drinking in the Streets

To the Editor:
As reported in The Times, the City Council passed a bill on Feb. 24 that would make it an offense to drink alcoholic beverages on the city streets. The bill passed by a 2-to-1 margin. A violator would receive a summons and if convicted could receive a maximum punishment of a \$10 fine and ten days in prison. Mayor Beame has yet to sign the bill.

Ironically, a new state law went into effect on Jan. 1 decriminalizing public intoxication and providing for police referral of publicly intoxicated persons to either their homes or to emergency receiving stations. The City Council bill would seem to be at odds with this new state law and to return the burden of enforcing a statute regulating drinking behavior and the commission of a victimless crime to the police and the judicial system. Moreover, these two laws taken together would say that public drunkenness is not a crime whereas public drinking is a punishable offense.

One outstanding example of a more appropriate police role in the community is the program established in December 1973 by the City Police Department's Twentieth Precinct (39th to 86th Street) in cooperation with the Manhattan Bowery Project. A police-civilian rescue team picks up publicly intoxicated people on a voluntary basis. The rescue team delivers these people to two local hospitals for in-patient detoxification. The team also offers other assistance, such as helping persons off the malls to safety or to their homes, and puts a stop to harassment of passers-by. There have been over 1,000 admissions to hospitals and 2,000 people have been given other assistance. This pilot program has been eminently successful and has found favor with prospective patients and community groups as well as with

health-care providers and the police. The Bowery disaffiliated alcoholic population would suffer measurably under the provisions of this bill. These homeless people customarily drink in public on the street in groups of two or more. They would doubtlessly find themselves in violation of this bill and be subjected to an all-too-familiar punitive arrest procedure. Presently, these intoxicated men are picked up by rescue teams and admitted to the Manhattan Bowery Project, which offers medical and rehabilitation services to alcoholism's most severely afflicted population. JAMES C. RICE
Administrative Director
Manhattan Bowery Project
New York, Feb. 26, 1976

To the Editor:
While it is admirable that advertisers should donate time and money to promoting a better picture of the Big Apple, the City Council seems determined to concentrate on its worms. Was there ever a more posterous issue to be divided over than the bill to keep drunks off the streets?

It is bad enough that there are too few police to take care of the situation, but to be told that such a bill is unfair to certain ethnic groups defies belief. Those who create disturbances, hurt obscenities at passers-by or just roll in the gutter have all the rights while those who try to do their job, bring up their children in peace and preserve their neighborhood from being trashed—like everything else in New York—have no rights at all, only the inestimable privilege of paying taxes to support eyesores and nincompoops. Isn't there any Christian charity left for "just folks"? M. C. KUNER
New York, Feb. 26, 1976

Wronged Americans

To the Editor:
One of the most significant symbolic events of the entire Bicentennial has recently occurred with little notice from the press. On Feb. 19, the 34th anniversary of Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, which authorized the procedure whereby more than 110,000 Japanese-Americans were incarcerated in concentration camps, President Ford issued Proclamation 4417. In it, for the first time, an American President specifically acknowledged that the evacuation was wrong:

"We now know what we should have known then—not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans," the President said. He closed his proclamation with the resolve "that this kind of action shall never again be repeated."

All Americans concerned with freedom should applaud the President's action. At the same time we should all be aware that the experience of the evacuation remains a loaded gun in the hands of the executive branch; no proclamation can wipe out the decisions of the Supreme Court to the infamous Japanese-American cases which ratified the evacuation.

Nor should we forget that for 22 years—from 1950 to 1972—the same procedure, aimed not at a racial group but at "persons who there is reasonable ground to believe probably will commit or conspire to commit espionage or sabotage," was on the statute



books in the "Emergency Detention Act of 1950."

Although it is axiomatic that only eternal vigilance can preserve liberty, it would be well if the Congress were to follow up President Ford's excellent proclamation with a legislative endeavor to effect the same end: the prevention of mass arrest and detention without either indictment or trial of any group of Americans, either ethnic or ideological.

ROGER DANIELS
Professor of History
State University College
Fredonia, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1976

Unique John Jay College

To the Editor:
In all discussion of restructuring the City University, a point which is being overlooked is that the closing of Jobo Jay College of Criminal Justice effectively closes out education for undergraduate criminal-justice personnel in the city. John Jay has adapted its schedule to accommodate law-enforcement officers (police, corrections, fire) and their changing hours of work by offering the same class both day and evening. No other institution provides this opportunity.

Where are all the liberals who last season were screaming about the need for a more-educated police force? NORMAN KUNINICK
New York, Feb. 27, 1976

The writer is a city police officer and a student of John Jay.

Murder Unpunished

To the Editor:
By what perverse interpretation of "the interests of justice" is it fair to drop pending indictments from the Attica massacre of 1971? Thirty-nine

people—29 inmates and 10 guards—were killed by the State Police. One police officer was indicted, along with 62 inmates who were charged with 1,200 offenses. The result of dropping the indictments is to permit wanton murder to go unpunished. This step is taken in "the interests of justice." Whose justice?

JEROLD S. AUERSBACH
Assoc. Prof. of History
Wellesley College
Wellesley, Mass., Feb. 28, 1976

Productive Conservation

To the Editor:
There have been claims that environmental protection is not socially or economically productive. This is utter nonsense. People can neither produce nor enjoy the rewards of their production in an environment which poisons and sickens them. What good is a job to a person if it means ill health, lengthy hospital stays, forced retirement and premature death? These are issues for Governor Carey to ponder which will last well beyond his term of office. BARRY BENEFIE
New York, Feb. 25, 1976

High School Test

To the Editor:
You noted on Feb. 20 that the Education Commissioner is pro-competence examinations in mathematics, science and social studies as measures of minimum educational achievement for the purporting a high school diploma payers are soon going to be that, while testing itself may be the answer, it is certainly an "right" question. Such competency-based exams will assure the of minimum skills necessary for level employment, provide a with a relevant measure of it tiveness of their educational and restore some meaning to school diploma.

One of the "triggers" for employment discrimination is ing that the performance of r on selection procedures is h that of non-minorities. While support education through d porate taxes, they also pay of inferior education when charged with claims of emp discrimination. As an educ one professionally involved in ing equal employment oppor believe it is time all of us -spect more of public educ whatever it is that the publi are currently up to. A good start is competency-based achieving a high school dip JAMES
Staff Psychologist, Equi Oppor Opportunity Co
Washington, Feb.

To Cure Our Hosp

To the Editor:
As a Commissioner of the city for almost a decade an administrator of various ser Department of Health for 25 years I have watched health affairs closely. No to my knowledge, has the whole health scene to the reportorial excellence which has shown recently, begin our editorial of Jan. 22 "Needed Surgery." The series mistakes showed one story, but there are others. Basic to improvement of seems to me the implicit one suggestion which has the most of the exhaustive sa have been made in the past i.e., a full-scale integration pal, voluntary and proprie pitals. As you said, "That way to insure a single high of medical care at the cost community's capacity, but institutional vanity and the rival union empires stand Surely it is not too late crucial step. Hospitals can in a hit-or-miss fashion, but that improve care for all. The question of how m Federal block grants will York City should be investig fully. Clearly, integrating a hospital system promises the LEONA BAUMGARD
Boston, Feb.

Of Abortion and B

To the Editor:
Joseph A. O'Hare's attack Religious Coalition for Abort [Op-Ed Feb. 6] totally mis the position of the religio which seek to protect free choice with respect to aborti No member of the coalitio includes 23 major Protestant and humanist groups, has the right of the Catholic b oppose abortion. What the has stated is that our elect seatatives must enact no law force all citizens to accept doctrine on abortion. It should phrased that nothing in the law forces any woman to have tion, whereas a constitutional ment advocated by the historeference would deny all wor right to choose.

Contrary to O'Hare's assertio is a great difference between th of disarmament, housing and the issue of abortion. The are pragmatic problems for wh solutions are not based on a religious doctrine. But the C position on abortion rests squa Catholic doctrine that life be conception, a "belief" not sha most of the Protestant and faiths in this country.

Member organizations of the gious Coalition, while they ap the morality of abortion diffe are agreed that the individual to make a choice must be pre They do not advocate abortio rather wish to permit a woman with an unwanted pregnancy to available all the options with to resolve her dilemma. She wit be able to make the decision w most moral to her particular sit according to her religious belief faithful to the principles of h dignity and responsibility.

In this debate on abortion the serious, committed persons o sides of the issue. The Catholic b and their supporters, however, p in ignoring the fact that religio lefs supporting the freedom of are as profound and deeply hel Catholic doctrine is by its ether The American tradition with respe this kind of broad division on doct as expressed in the First Amend to the Constitution, is to permit side to hold those beliefs and no have either become the law of the GLADYS LAVER
Chairper
Religious Coalition for Abortio Ri
Scarsdale, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1

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Opinion 150

The Value of U.S.-Brazilian Consultation

Frank D. McCann

DURHAM, N.H. SECRETARY OF State Henry A. Kissinger's agreement to consult Brazil on all major events of international significance should be taken seriously, because it is South America's dominant and will wield increasing influence on the African side of the Atlantic basin. A United States recognizes regional preferences and serves our interest by preserving a status that is as utilitarian as it is attractive.

The special nature of the Brazilian relationship, or rather its name of Pan-Americanism, would encourage Brazil to tend to strike out on its own with European third-world states.

Speaking Brazil rejected colonialism because it is a Spanish-speaking country on a par with lesser developed nations. It looked to the United States for a cooperative alliance to reach being overwhelmed by the Spanish-speaking world's motives for seeking self-protective, they have

a more generous side that has been, and should continue to be, useful to United States interests. Because of its mixed Iberian, African and Amerindian heritage, Brazil has often acted as mediator and interpreter between the United States and the Spanish-speaking republics and would like to do so between Washington and the African countries. It is in an especially good position to do this in Angola, whose colonial history was long tied to that of Brazil—and, further, Brazil recognized the Luanda government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in November when Portugal pulled out.

Brazil is determined to become the principal non-African influence in Portuguese-speaking Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Brazilian policy makers have decided that their country's common linguistic and cultural heritage with the Africans will help promote Brazilian economic interests, among others, in Africa.

Brazil wants Angolan oil and would like to cooperate in the marketing of tropical products, and it wants to obtain a major share of Portuguese-speaking Africa's consumer market.

To oppose Brazil on Angola would be to oppose its most basic foreign objectives. How much better to establish a mechanism for discussion that will minimize the adverse effects of the United States' having bet on the losing side in the Angolan civil war.

On the face of it, Mr. Kissinger's agreement appears to be another example of Washington's supporting an authoritarian military dictatorship. However, we should understand that the Brazilian armed forces are not monolithic; there are officers who oppose brutality and torture.

The President, Gen. Ernesto Geisel, represents the more liberal wing of the officer corps, which wants to reduce military involvement in day-to-day politics (albeit preserving some veto or moderating power) by either returning the Presidency to civilians or increasing the role of Congress, or both.

American policy makers are wise to recognize that the Brazilian political situation is slowly changing for the better. Sadly, arbitrary arrests, torture and deaths have taken place, but President Geisel has those responsible on the defensive. His removal of Gen. Ednardo D'Ávila Mello, in whose São Paulo command two recent torture-related deaths occurred, is more symptomatic of the trend of events than the deaths themselves.

Leading prestige to the Geisel administration at this juncture, coming so soon after his successful reassertion of Presidential authority in São Paulo and weathering right-wing criticism for recognizing the government in Luanda, will serve to strengthen the positive drift toward a more open, more civilian government.

If Brazil can ease itself out from under military rule with the clear approval of Washington, it will provide a powerful example to the Chileans, who have come to believe that Washington only supports Pinochet-type dictatorships. The message will be especially understood by those Chilean officers who, embarrassed at the mindless brutality of Gen. Augusto Pinochet and his henchmen, are ready to depose the general and open the way to a more reasonable and humane civilian government.

Though it may raise some false hopes, this mechanism more likely will serve to stem Brazil's drift toward Europe and its willingness to sell its United Nations votes for Arab oil—it supported the United Nations resolution linking Zionism and racism. United States international atomic policies forced Brazil to buy reactors from West Germany, resulting in considerable ill will and encouraging the Brazilian scientific community to look to German universities for guidance. France is pressing for a broad-ranging agreement and in May President Geisel goes to Britain where another accord is in the works. Developments will likely show that Mr. Kissinger acted in the nick of time.

Frank D. McCann, associate professor of history at the University of New Hampshire and a specialist on Brazil, is author of "The Brazilian-American Alliance, 1937-45."

Mink-Lined Gumshoes

By Russell Baker

News item: The House of Representatives is about to launch a \$350,000 investigation to find out who leaked the Pike Committee's report on abuses in the Central Intelligence Agency.

CONGRESS telephoned. It was furious. "I've got to have \$350,000 right away," it said. Grandmother could tell from my face that it was bad news. "It's just Congress, Grandmother. Nothing to worry about."

"Has it been locked up again?" she asked. "Are you in jail?" I asked Congress. "I don't have time for questions," said Congress. "If you love me, come across with 350 K right away."

"It wants \$350,000," I told Grandmother. "Pshaw," said Grandmother. "Let me talk to that Congress." She picked up the extension phone. "What in tarnation are you up to now, Congress?" asked Grandmother.

"Gee, Grandma," said Congress, "I've just got to have a new investigation. Then Grandmother really gave Congress what-for. Hadn't we just bought it a brand new investigation last year? That C.I.A. investigation?"

"That investigation wasn't comfortable," Congress said, "and besides it leaked all the time."

"What kind of investigation are you thinking of buying now?" she asked. "This is the latest model, Grandma," Congress told her. "The new investigation will investigate to find out who leaked the findings of the old investigation to the newspapers."

Grandmother hit the ceiling. "You mean to tell me you want to spend \$350,000 to find out who passed a few papers to the scribes?"

"They were secret papers, Grandma," said Congress. "Secret papers, my foot!" said Grandmother. "I read 'em all in the newspapers and they were just the usual stuff about Henry Kissinger fibbing his way around the world and the C.I.A. sticking its nose into other peoples' business. Call that secret?"

"You don't understand, Grandma. It was the only secret we had. The President and Kissinger have warehouses full of secrets, and we've got none. As soon as we get a secret of our own, some fink leaks it. With our new investigation, we'll find out who's spilling the beans."

Grandmother's harsh tone softened as she heard Congress's plaintive story. She had always had a soft spot in her heart for Congress. "There, there," she said. "Old Gramps isn't going to send her Congress away empty-handed."

"You're really swell, Grandma."

"But \$350,000 seems a little pricey to find out who slipped some papers to the newspaper boys. I'll tell you what I'm going to do."

While Congress listened, Grandmother said she was going to put Congress in touch with a man named Spade. Sam Spade.

"It'll only take Sam two or three days—four at the most—to find out something as simple as that," she said, "and he'll work for \$25 a day and expenses. The whole job shouldn't cost you more than \$150."

There was a long pause at Congress's end of the telephone. "Gosh, Grandma," Congress finally said, "we'd look cheap if we bought a \$150 investigation."

Grandmother's face creased in a loving smile. "Bless you, Congress. Old Gramps doesn't want her Congress looking like a pauper. Tell you what I'm going to do."

While Congress listened, Grandmother said she was going to put Congress in touch with an investigative newspaper reporter. "It'll probably take him three or four weeks to find out who turned over the papers, because those fellows drink a lot," she said. "But he'll soak you three or four thousand dollars for the job. Those huzzards make as much as

OBSERVER

\$36,000 a year now for less investigating than Sam Spade does for \$25 a day.

Congress spoke in a wheedle. "Grandma," it said, "you ought to see this new investigation. It comes with twenty outside consultants. It will take 1,100 man days of investigation and 1,000 hours of legal work."

Grandmother did some fast calculating. "Thunderatoo!" she cried. "That's like having one detective and one lawyer work for four solid years. And just to find out who passed the papers to the press? I'll bet Sam Spade and Perry Mason working together could crack the case in an afternoon."

"But this has class, Grandma," said Congress. "Twenty consultants, 2,100 detective-and-legal hours! Come on, Grandma!"

Grandmother could never say no to Congress. It was her favorite wastrel. "Of course you'll get the money," she said.

"Gosh, Grandma, thanks!" cried Congress. "And just for that we'll raise your Medicare taxes this year."

"Doesn't that Congress make you feel good all over?" she asked.

Giscard: II - European

By C. L. Sulzberger

FRANCE makes no secret of the fact that it is seriously concerned about a growing appearance of paralysis in United States foreign policy, as recently displayed in Africa and even Europe. This is not a matter of conflict between Paris and Washington, only of preoccupation here.

Certainly in the Elysée Palace, there is reluctance to discuss this delicate subject. Yet the mere fact that its existence is known not only to diplomats but also to leaders of other European states, above all West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who reviewed it last month in a meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing, makes the matter moot.

Eveo Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is said by his friends to feel it is wrong for Washington to advertise so openly its inability—for reasons of internal political debate—to react to threats abroad. At the highest level this is considered very serious. It should not be forgotten that the French Government, since de Gaulle, has consistently endorsed strong executive authority, which it now finds lacking across the Atlantic.

While France feels that its own policy during the Angolan crisis was logical and ultimately led Paris to take an initiative in recognizing the Popular Movement's Government once it had clearly won, the French point out there was little chance of an alternative because of U.S. flabbiness.

Had the United States given explicit indication that it would counterbalance any external intrusion in the contested area—like that of Cuban troops and Soviet equipment; or had it threatened to break off key negotiations with Moscow unless a halt was called, it is felt the result might have been less immutable. The course of Russian intervention could have been changed. But the necessary opposition never occurred.

This is a realistic nation and it would seem that Giscard has decided on two basic courses of action. To start with, he appears to feel that the European Community must make a greater defensive effort because of the apparent irresolution and political weakness of its superpower partner.

There are only two countries in West Europe that can seriously attempt this, France and Germany. Britain is again reducing its military budget. The other allies can make scant additional effort. Therefore, both Paris and Bonn agree to step up defense, with the West Germans working directly within the NATO setup, the French continuing tangentially.

Giscard apparently feels France should concentrate on two aspects of the problem. The small nuclear deterrent force should not be allowed to remain static but should be subjected to continuing technological improvement. And, over the next five years, France's conventional forces must be reorganized and strengthened.

It is often felt that General de Gaulle believed France should always work for international equilibrium and that while the United States was militarily much stronger than the Soviet Union, it was sensible to give Moscow more sympathy and support than might normally have been expected.

The Giscardian theory is complex. It insists that foreigners tend too often to analyze French policy in terms of past appearances. Each Paris Government pursues its own calculations. Anyway, it is clear today that Paris is less concerned with a precise world balance than a search for détente and the means of avoiding East-West confrontation.

One may add to this analysis that Giscard is not as convinced as some others that the world strategic balance has been upset. Rather than a

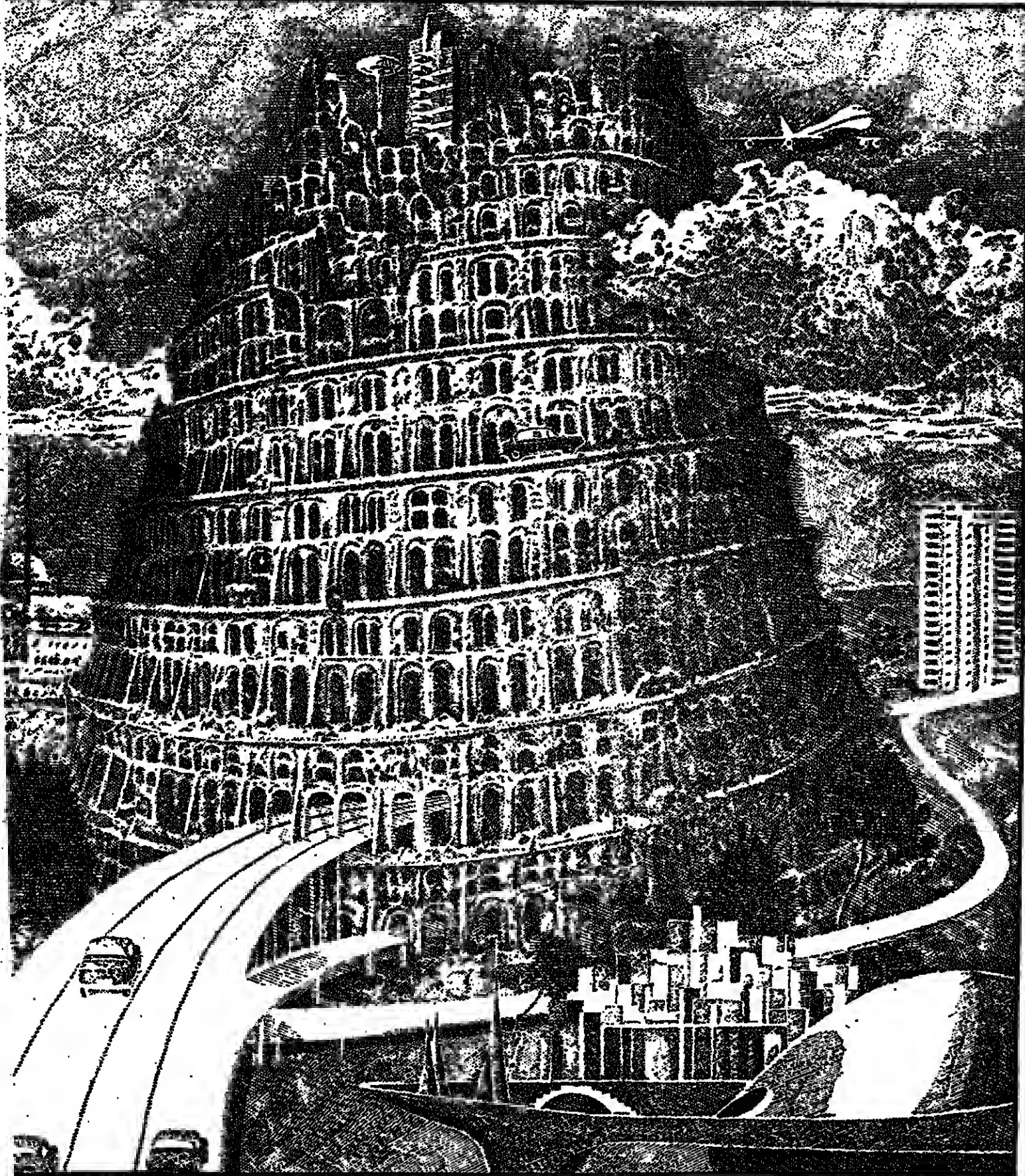
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

military "reversal," perhaps there is only creation of overall equality, he feels; but that alone, meaning an end to previous U.S. advantages, makes it necessary for Europe to increase its effort. France ever opted out of the Atlantic alliance although it did quit NATO's integrated "organization."

The greatest concern here now is not over the degree of shift in relative armed strength but in the political weakness of the West, both the United States and the European Community. America's paralysis is seen as political; Europe's as structural.

Paris can only hope the U.S. debilitation will be corrected after this year's Presidential election. But for Europe the Giscardian solution seems to be basic reform. This evokes initial creation of a de facto "directoriate" of France, Germany and Britain to get things moving.

Theo, ultimately, a formal directorate could be negotiated once a method has been worked out to co-voice the lesser E.E.C. nations. They must first realize they aren't going to be ignored and that their full participation is needed. In all events, a new sense of guidance and leadership is rededicated in this changing world.



Murray Closeman

(Re)building Old-New Jerusalem

Charles M. Haar

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SEVEN YEARS ago, the original plan for the future development of Jerusalem, reflecting the conventional wisdom of the 1960's, stressed the green areas, the construction, the tearing down of the old business district and the more modern (and definition, higher) buildings. Unfortunately, the plan for the future development of Jerusalem, reflecting the conventional wisdom of the 1960's, stressed the green areas, the construction, the tearing down of the old business district and the more modern (and definition, higher) buildings. Unfortunately, the plan for the future development of Jerusalem, reflecting the conventional wisdom of the 1960's, stressed the green areas, the construction, the tearing down of the old business district and the more modern (and definition, higher) buildings. 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ON WAY TO NORMAL LIFE: Christopher Wall Jr. gets a kiss from his nurse, Betty Sheloski, at Children's Hospital in Philadelphia. The seven-month-old baby was born with his heart outside his chest. An operation 15 days ago expanded his chest to allow room for his heart and lungs. This week he was removed from the mechanical lung that had been keeping him alive. His doctor said that "unless something unforeseen happens, I think the baby is on the road to recovery now."

Inspector Is Guilty Of Taking Bribes From Grain Dealer

Special to The New York Times
NEW ORLEANS, March 5—The former chief inspector for a grain elevator here pleaded guilty today to accepting bribes from a company whose export grain shipments he was supposed to supervise.
Louis H. C. Matherne headed operations for Delta Weighing and Inspection Bureau Inc., the private agency that last year, under pressure from the Agriculture Department, gave up its inspection duties at the Mississippi River Grain Elevator. Both Delta and the Italian-owned elevator company have been subjects of the continuing Federal investigation of corruption in the grain industry.
Five of Mr. Matherne's subordinates were convicted last year on related charges, but the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has ordered a new trial for one of the inspectors.
A Federal Bureau of Investigation agent testified before Federal Judge Fred J. Cassidy that Mr. Matherne obtained \$5,500 in Christmas "bonus" pay-

ments in 1972 and 1973 from an executive of Tabor & Company, a Midwest grain concern that then used the elevator. The agent said Mr. Matherne gave part of the money to inspectors he supervised, who were in charge of weighing and grading Tabor's grain.
The elevator manager, Giovanni Rametta, asked the Tabor executive to make the payments and the executive got clearance for the deal from his superiors, the agent testified.
Federal prosecutors are seeking to have Mr. Rametta held in contempt of court for going to Italy instead of answering a subpoena to appear before a grand jury investigating the payments.
Judge Cassidy deferred sentencing Mr. Matherne pending a report on him by probation officials.

2d Woman in Gridiron Club
WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)—Frances Lewine, White House correspondent for The Associated Press, was elected today as a member of the Gridiron Club, formerly an all-male newspaper organization. She joins Helen Thomas, White House reporter for United Press International, as the first women member of the organization. Miss Thomas was elected last year.

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Bailey Charges Bid to 'Fix' Hearst Case

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8
Hearst was a willing participant in the bank robbery for which she is on trial or participated in it only "in fear of immediate death or great bodily injury" from her kidnappers.
Dr. Fort was asked his opinion, as an expert, and he even answered one question negatively, before Mr. Bailey questioned Judge Carter said he would study the objections and rule on them Monday.
The legal issue is whether the expert witness, expressing his opinion based on studies of the case including interviews of some 15 hours with Miss Hearst, can tell the jury that he believes Miss Hearst was a willing participant in the robbery.
This lacked the explosive quality of the exchange when Mr. Bailey accused Dr. Fort of trying to "fix" the case.
Mr. Bailey raised the question whether Dr. Fort had tried to "fix" the case through Randolph A. and Catherine Hearst, the defendant's parents, who were seated on a front bench.
When Mr. Bailey's voice suddenly rose to a near shout as he asked his question about trying "to fix this case," United States Attorney James L. Browning Jr., the prosecutor, challenged him to prove it, and Mr. Bailey, the witness, and Judge Carter had this exchange:
Q. Did you go to Mr. and Mrs. Hearst on a day to arrange a meeting with Jim Browning without my knowledge and without my presence to dispose of this case?
A. Absolutely not.
Q. Did you have a conversation with Mr. Bailey, Mr. Browning, Mr. Bailey: Very well, your honor.
THE COURT: The tone of the language and the tempo. Dr. Fort conceded that he had suggested to Mr. and Mrs. Hearst that they contact their family lawyer, William Coblenz, a leading lawyer here who also serves as a regent of the University of California with Mrs. Hearst.

monitor treatment of the two S.L.A. members.
When reached by telephone after the statements in court, Mr. Coblenz said that in early January Mrs. Hearst had called, telling him she did so at Dr. Fort's suggestion. He said that Mrs. Hearst had asked him to speak to Mr. Browning and ask to have Miss Hearst's trial delayed by taking it off the ground calendar on the ground that her daughter's health, that her daughter's condition would be worsened.
"I Told Her No"
"I told her absolutely not," Mr. Coblenz said. "I told her it would be absolutely wrong and could be counterproductive."
Mrs. Hearst, at a court recess, said that Dr. Fort had told her that her daughter would receive no more than a six months suspended sentence on a guilty plea.
Mr. Bailey asked if Dr. Fort had not told the Hearsts "Bailey likes to try cases and Browning wants to be a Federal judge." Dr. Fort said that his words had been considerably distorted.
"I said that often the needs of the defendant in any criminal case—and of their family and of society—get lost in terms of other motives that are sometimes a part of the background of attorneys on both sides," the witness said.
He subsequently said he knew Mr. Browning only slightly, had no knowledge of whether the prosecutor had judicial ambitions, and that he had spent more time talking about the Hearst case with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bailey than with the prosecutors.
Fort Denies Charge
Mr. Bailey asked if Dr. Fort had told Mrs. Hearst that "the most her daughter would get was six months probation" on a negotiated guilty plea. Dr. Fort denied it. He said that from his many appearances as a court witness concerning what a matter solely for a Federal judge to decide.
Dr. Fort said that Mr. Johnson had personally praised him "for the reasons I gave when I told you and him what I intended to do."
The conflict between Dr. Fort and Mr. Bailey served to emphasize that Dr. Fort was setting out to criticize the methods by which defense psychiatrists arrived at their judgment that Miss Hearst was telling the truth when she said she helped rob the bank because she was frightened.
Dr. Fort's direct testimony will continue Monday, after which Mr. Bailey's cross examination on the merits of that expert opinion will begin. Already, Mr. Bailey has pointed out that Dr. Fort is not a psychiatrist, although he is a medical doctor and has had three years of psychiatric training.
Mr. Browning and Dr. Fort engaged in a colloquy that told the jury their position was that only once, in a telephone conversation, had they discussed the matter of Dr. Fort's intention to speak to the Hearsts and that Mr. Browning had never told Dr. Fort of any ambition to be a Federal judge.
Mr. Browning then led Dr. Fort through a series of questions plainly drawn to cast reflections on the defense psychiatrists who have said they accepted Miss Hearst's claim that she was "coerced by her parents" to help rob the bank because she feared her captors. The prosecution contended she was a convert to the S.L.A. and a willing participant in the robbery.

He said that he had needed two weeks to crack the otherwise simple code because letters that do not appear in "painted" and had no numerical equivalent in the code had been inserted into the encoded words to complicate deciphering.
Radicals living underground generally use pay phones for communication, the authorities say.
Cards Found in Purses
The cards were in the purses of Miss Hearst and her roommate at the time of their arrest, Wendy Yoshimura, in a flat at 625 Morse Street here, and in the wallet of Mr. Harris when he was arrested with his wife, Emily, on the street near their flat at 288 Precita Street.
The two women had a few numbers Mr. Harris did not have, the witness said.
Mr. Johnson, the defense lawyer, objected to the admission of the cards into evidence and to the allowing of the jury to hear Mr. Ferguson, asserting that this evidence bore no relevance to the bank robbery charge against her, which alleges that she helped rob the Sunset branch of the Hibernia Bank here on April 15, 1974.
"It's too remote in time, 19 months after the alleged crime," Mr. Johnson said.
Mr. Browning, the prosecutor, countered that the possession of the code cards, showing an attempt to shield a communication network of telephones, and the fact that Miss Hearst had the same numbers as Mr. Harris were important evidence to rebut her testimony.
"They Trusted Her"
"This shows they trusted her," the prosecutor said. "It refutes her story that she was frightened of Harris and [was] his puppet until her arrest."
Judge Carter ruled that the jury could see the cards and hear Mr. Ferguson. Then Mr. Johnson attempted to forestall that expert testimony by offering to agree that the facts were as Mr. Browning presented them, but the prosecutor insisted on putting the agent on the witness stand.
The jury has spent most of the week waiting while the lawyers and judge argued about whether certain evidence should be admitted. The seven women and five men came back into court, looking puzzled and resentful to hear Judge Carter say, "We are hopeful after your long recross is now at an end that we'll go forward with the evidence introduced by the Government."
Mr. Browning emphasized several times after the jury returned to court that Miss Hearst had claimed the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination when she had been asked as a witness about various of the handwritten documents. He did this as the defense sought to block the expert testimony of another F.B.I. agent, Bobby R. Gillham, for 14 years an examiner of questioned documents.
Mr. Gillham said the handwriting in question had been compared with samples given by Miss Hearst and had been identified by him as having been written by her.

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"HEALTH INSURANCE"
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Mon.-Fri., 7:15 a.m. Sat. only 7:25 a.m., Sunday 6:30-7:00 a.m.
Daily 7:15 a.m. WJLA (105.5) Sunday only 7:45 a.m. WFSB (3.5) For information call 551-7724

GLAD TIDINGS TABERNACLE
322 W. 23rd St. Rev. R. S. Dece, Minister
Sunday 11 a.m., 1:15 and 6:30 p.m.
Worship, 11 and 6:30 p.m. 3:15 pm
The Rev. J. S. HANSEN, D.D., Rector
ASSEMBLIES OF GOD - INDEPENDENT
ROCK CHURCH (St. Leonard)
Sunday 11 a.m., 1:15 and 6:30 p.m.
Worship, 11 and 6:30 p.m. 3:15 pm
The Rev. J. S. HANSEN, D.D., Rector
"Sanctification"
Communion Service
By Pastor J. J. Wick
111 1st Avenue

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THIRD CHURCH
100th Street and 63rd Street
Sunday—11 am—4:30 pm
Reading Room—11 am (Harvey)
Sunday School—4:30 pm

BAHA'I CENTER OF N.Y.
Phone: 874-5998
PROGRAM AT NEW QUARTERS
TO BEGIN APRIL 20, 1976 LATER

LUTHERAN
SAINT PETER'S
Sunday at 8:30 & 10:30 a.m.
The Rev. Ralph E. Peterson, D.D., Pastor
8:30, Holy Mass, 10:30, The Eucharist
11:15, Holy Communion, 12:00, Lunch
Wednesday 6:30 p.m. Lenten Vespers

MADISON AVENUE
American Baptist
Madison Ave. at 21st Street
11 a.m. W. WESLEY SEABERD, Minister

METHODIST
CHRIST CHURCH
PARK AVENUE at 60th STREET
DR. DAVID JAMES RANDOLPH
SUNDAY SCHOOL
10:30 a.m. Church School, Infant-Senior Class

CHRISTIAN CHURCH - DISCIPLES
PARK AVENUE CHRISTIAN
PARK AVE. at 58th ST.
DR. JAMES J. HANSEN, Minister
11 a.m. "THE DECLA" (10:30)
KAREN MCGONAGLE, Director of Music
Church School at 9:30 a.m.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CATHEDRAL
ST. JOHN THE DIVINE
The Cathedral opens its arms to all members of the Anglican family: Book of Common Prayer (1962), 8:30 a.m. Eucharist, 10:30 a.m. Holy Communion, 12:00 p.m. Holy Communion, 5:00 p.m. Holy Communion, 7:30 p.m. Holy Communion, 9:30 p.m. Holy Communion

ETHICAL CULTURE
NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE
2 W. 42nd Street, Central Park West
Sunday 10:30 a.m. Church School, 11:30 a.m. Church School, 12:00 p.m. Church School, 1:00 p.m. Church School, 2:00 p.m. Church School, 3:00 p.m. Church School, 4:00 p.m. Church School, 5:00 p.m. Church School, 6:00 p.m. Church School, 7:00 p.m. Church School, 8:00 p.m. Church School, 9:00 p.m. Church School, 10:00 p.m. Church School, 11:00 p.m. Church School, 12:00 p.m. Church School, 1:00 p.m. Church School, 2:00 p.m. Church School, 3:00 p.m. Church School, 4:00 p.m. Church School, 5:00 p.m. Church School, 6:00 p.m. Church School, 7:00 p.m. Church School, 8:00 p.m. Church School, 9:00 p.m. Church School, 10:00 p.m. Church School, 11:00 p.m. Church School, 12:00 p.m. Church School, 1:00 p.m. Church School, 2:00 p.m. Church School, 3:00 p.m. Church School, 4:00 p.m. Church School, 5:00 p.m. Church School, 6:00 p.m. Church School, 7:00 p.m. Church School, 8:00 p.m. Church School, 9:00 p.m. Church School, 10:00 p.m. Church School, 11:00 p.m. Church School, 12:00 p.m. Church School, 1:00 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7 of the Democratic Delegate Candidates: Why They Run

By FRANK LYNN
For the first time in many years, the New York Democratic Presidential primary will be a crucial part of the process of winning out Presidential hopefuls—a procedure that began in New Hampshire last week.

K. Udall of Arizona; Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, and former Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma—have already mobilized hundreds of workers throughout the state, are prepared to spend thousands of dollars and have scheduled extensive campaigning in the state in the next month.

Small number of Republican uncommitted delegate candidates challenged by supporters of Ronald Reagan. Vice President Rockefeller and his New York allies hope to control an uncommitted New York delegation—154 delegates—without a struggle.

lege department chairman, a retired person and an editor—shared their experiences in a series of interviews. They were chosen for the interviews at random, although there was some effort to select delegate candidates from various areas and groups in the state.

Political campaign graphics for Jackson, Fred Harris '76, Udall for President, Jimmy Carter President, and Wallace for President.



James Dupree Jimmy Carter



Richard T. Tibbetts Margaret M. Sklenar John Festino Sandra L. Berg Emilio Morselli Morris K. Udall George C. Wallace Henry M. Jackson

olics Changing Concept and Practice of Confession

ETH A. BRIGGS
an Catholics, as churchgoers, being sometimes means say you're sorry, seven centuries have been expected a set procedure sing mortal sins to a priest who a screen in the box.

But most Catholics awaited official sanction, which came with the introduction of the revised liturgy by the Congregation for Divine Worship in Rome on Feb. 6, 1974. In the interim the document has been translated into English, and priests, religious educators, nuns and lay people have been getting acquainted with the reforms.

adopted by the Dioceses of Patterson, Camdeo and Rockville Centre. For many priests and lay people, the revisions call for shifts in attitude as well as in behavior, especially toward the meaning of sin. While the traditional rite, authorized in the year 1215 by the Fourth Lateran Council, stressed personal wrongdoing and accountability to God, liturgists point out that the new forms amplify the social aspects of sin.

like pollution and ecology have definite moral overtones." The word "reconciliation" is rapidly replacing "confession" because it is thought by the church to convey better the whole concept of penance and forgiveness.

Priests who were interviewed drew a sharp distinction between the more open, informal method of penance and psychological counseling. "It is not a place just to unload," said the Rev. Kenneth Jadoff of St. Thomas More parish in Manhattan. "It is still a sacrament for spiritual renewal."

last decade. A National Opinion Research Center Study found that those going to confession at least once a month dropped from 38 percent to 17 percent between 1964 and 1974 and that those who "almost never" attended rose to 12 percent from 6 percent.



Sister Patricia Dillon Fred R. Harris

in the "Rite of Penance" are three intended for use by a penitent and for a group of penitents. The rite includes a communal confession and a general confession where, by extreme conditions, a priest absolves a couple without individual confessions.

The British pound, once the pillar of the world's economy, fell below \$2 for the first time. For the last six months the pound had been close to falling through the psychological barrier. It closed at \$1.976 yesterday.

percent from 7.8 percent in January and total employment in February rose slightly to the July 1974 pre-recession peak of 85.3 million. The number of unemployed as estimated by the Government's monthly sample survey of households was 7,136,000. This figure was also seasonally adjusted.

The cancer-death rate in the United States rose at a faster rate last year than in any year since 1945, according to the National Center for Health Statistics, which estimates that the 1974-75 increase will be between 2 and 3 percent, perhaps slightly above 3 percent.

International Russians' deficit in trade widens. Page 1 Haig says West must contain Soviet expansion. Page 2 French wine growers mourn casualties of clash. Page 2 General strike set Monday in Basque country. Page 2 Talk of Wales' Nationalism and its limits. Page 3 Golda Meir returns to political life. Page 3 Polyansky rose from farm to farm. Page 4 Argentina adopts emergency economic plan. Page 6 Rhodesia thanks Kissinger for warning Cuba. Page 7 Magazine divulges details on Kissinger talks. Page 9 Bonn concerned about leadership in Washington. Page 13

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Business and Financial Stocks move up as Dow gains 2.28 points. Page 31 Cotton imports from China soar. Page 31 Retraining program is set by A.A.P. Page 31 Boeing reports on overseas sales payments. Page 31 Arco may sell subsidiary to Petro Canada. Page 31 American Cyanamid cites illegal payments. Page 31 Comptroller bars study by House panel. Page 31 Loss for the year is reported by the Penny. Page 31 Two brokers are convicted of stock fraud. Page 31

Flu and Pneumonia Hit Epidemic Levels In All U.S. Regions ATLANTA, March 5 (AP)—Deaths linked to influenza and pneumonia reached epidemic levels in every region of the nation last week for the first time this year, the Center for Disease Control reported today.

News Summary and Index

Table listing various news sections and their corresponding page numbers, including International, Business and Financial, Education and Welfare, Health and Science, Amusements and the Arts, Family/Style, and Obituaries.

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Quotation of the Day

"My strongly held view is that there is no instant solution to the problems of Northern Ireland."—Merlyn Rees, Britain's Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, announcing British plans to rule there indefinitely. [1:1.]

Business and Financial

Stocks move up as Dow gains 2.28 points. Page 31 Cotton imports from China soar. Page 31 Retraining program is set by A.A.P. Page 31 Boeing reports on overseas sales payments. Page 31 Arco may sell subsidiary to Petro Canada. Page 31 American Cyanamid cites illegal payments. Page 31 Comptroller bars study by House panel. Page 31 Loss for the year is reported by the Penny. Page 31 Two brokers are convicted of stock fraud. Page 31

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Obituaries

Ex-Chief Justice Jones of Claims Court. Page 28

Post Office Closings Permitted If Service Abides by the Rules

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)—A Federal judge ruled today that the United States Postal Service had the right to shut down 600 rural post offices, provided it gave a 90-day notice and surveyed the effect on mail users.

The judge said that the Postal Service could close facilities only after surveying persons to be affected, giving a 90-day notice and providing an "equivalent or improved level of postal service."

A Declaration of Principle

August 19, 1896

When Adolph S. Ochs became publisher of The New York Times in 1896, he wrote what he called a "business announcement."

"To undertake the management of The New York Times, with its great history for right-doing... is an extraordinary task. But if a sincere desire to conduct a high-standard newspaper, clean, dignified and trustworthy, requires honesty, watchfulness, earnestness, industry, and practical knowledge applied with common sense, I entertain the hope that I can succeed in maintaining the high estimate that thoughtful, pure-minded people have ever had of The New York Times."

"It will be my earnest aim that The New York Times give the news, all the news, in concise and attractive form, in language that is parliamentary in good society, and give it as early, if not earlier, than it can be learned through any other reliable medium; to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect, or interests involved; to make the columns of The New York Times a forum for the consideration of all questions of public importance, and to that end to invite intelligent discussion from all shades of opinion."

The world has changed since 1896. The New York Times has changed with it. But the principles that guided The Times in those days still guide the day-to-day coverage you expect from

The New York Times

SUBWAY STATION SCORED AS UNSAFE

Mrs. Abzug Asks Overhaul at Broadway and 72d St.

Representative Bella S. Abzug and members of Community Planning Board 7 toured the 72d Street IRT subway station yesterday, pointing out allegedly unsafe conditions.

One problem cited was the speeding auto traffic that pedestrians encountered getting to the subway kiosk, which is on an island in the center of Broadway.

Members of the group also said that the steps leading down to the subway platforms and the platforms themselves were too narrow and that token purchasers were sometimes forced to stand in the street when lines became especially long.

"The city cannot afford to stop the construction project," the Representative said. "We understand that times are especially tough for the city, but we don't want the Mayor to give up altogether."

According to Transit Authority spokesmen, the station has been in operation since 1904 and was under reconstruction until the grant was terminated by the city's Bureau of the Budget last February.

Work Had Not Begun Although no actual construction work was begun, the city had authorized an extensive design work, which called for such changes as the removal of subway entrances and exits in the Broadway kiosk.

New exits and entrances were to have been constructed at 71st and 72d Streets. Both the uptown and downtown subway platforms would have been enlarged, and passageways to the platform level had been built under the subway tracks.

U.N. Group Urges U.S. Insure Safety Of Foreign Aides

By PAUL HOFMANN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 5—A United Nations committee, prompted by a recent shooting in the Soviet diplomatic residence in Riverdale, N.Y., urged the United States to "insure the security" of foreign official missions and their personnel here.

The text noted that despite pleas for more safety by the General Assembly and other bodies of the world organization, "terrorist and other acts of violence, harassment and attacks are continually being committed against missions accredited to the United Nations."

Today's resolution also stresses the need for "appreciate police protection," and called on American authorities "to prohibit unlawful activities of the organizations that organize, incite, encourage and engage in perpetration of terrorist or other acts of violence" against foreign missions.

Jewish Groups Mentioned Delegates singled out the Jewish Defense League and other militant Jewish groups in the debate preceding agreement on the document.

About an hour after several shots were fired in the Soviet compound in Riverdale on Feb. 27, a woman who said she spoke for the Jewish Armed Resistance League told news organizations that the group was responsible for the attack. No one was hurt.

Today's resolution was adopted by consensus, without a vote, in the 15-nation Committee on Relations with Host Countries. The United States indicated acceptance of the text.

Commenting on the American assurance, a United States official said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would henceforth be called in to investigate all alleged occurrences of political harassment or violence involving diplomatic missions. The official said that the Bureau had been brought to the attention of the F.B.I.

Angola Faction Announces Stepped-Up Guerrilla Drive LUSAKA, Zambia, March 5 (Reuters)—Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, has announced a stepped-up guerrilla campaign against Cuban and Government forces in Angola.

EX-JUSTICE JONES OF CLAIMS COURT

New Deal Farm Expert Dies —Texan Served in House

AMARILLO, Tex., March 5 (AP)—Marvin Jones, former Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, former chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and an instrumental figure in much of the New Deal's farm legislation, died yesterday. He was 94 years old.

Champion of Farmers After practicing law in Amarillo, Justice Jones was elected on the Democratic ticket to Congress from the 13th Texas District, which he served from 1917 to 1940.

A chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture in 1931, he proposed legislation to improve the farmers' lot as "legislative father of the Agricultural Adjustment Act," he helped write the act and draft a substitute when the Supreme Court ruled the original version unconstitutional.

He backed President Roosevelt on the Sugar Bill and was one of the first to advocate extension of the food-stamp plan. Other bills he supported were the Soil Conservation Act, the Imports Act, the Farm Loan Act, the Ever-Normal Granary Bill and the Insured Mortgage Plan.

Justice Jones, who was born on a cotton farm near Valley View, Tex., worked his way through Northwestern University and graduated in 1908. He received his law degree from the University of Texas in 1907.

A loyal New Dealer, he was a trusted adviser of President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. In 1940 President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Jones a judge of the United States Court of Claims. While on leave from the bench in 1943 he served as chairman of the United States delegation to the United Nations Food Conference in Hot Springs, Va.

At the end of the conference, he declared: "We have set out to make a world in which, for the first time in history, every man, everywhere, will know certainly that he can get enough to eat."

In June 1943, he was named food administrator of the United States. He concentrated on plans to stimulate the production of essential crops. In October 1943, President Roosevelt appointed him American representative to the Combined Food Board, the Anglo-American service charges in World War II, and the United States. He also became chairman of an interdepartmental committee on food requirements and allocations to distribute supplies in the United States.

He was the author of "How War Food Saves American Lives." Surviving are a brother, Herbert, and a sister, Mrs. Jess Neely, of Amarillo.

Jim Walsh, Basketball Star, Led U.S. to Olympic Medal SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (UPI)—Jim Walsh, former Stanford star who was captain of the 1956 United States Olympic basketball team, which won the gold medal yesterday. He was 46 years old and had been hospitalized several weeks after having recently undergone two serious stomach operations.

Walsh starred for the Stanford basketball teams of the early 1950's, then went on to play for the Marine Corps and the Phillips 66 team of the National Industrial Basketball League. He also played briefly for the Philadelphia Warriors of the National Basketball Association.

Walsh later coached in the National Industrial Basketball League and then worked in the San Francisco assessor's office. He is survived by his wife and a brother.

Elevator Concern Accused in Explosion Fatal to Five LANSING, Mich., March 5 (UPI)—The State Labor Department concluded today that a spark from a welding torch set off a grain elevator explosion that killed five workers in Milwaukee and cited the 15 Cuban workers for three willful safety violations.

Labor Director Keith Molin said the state's investigation had "revealed that the welding operation was conducted in direct violation of the safety law." Mr. Molin said that fines totaling \$10,000 for each of the three violations would be assessed against the operator, the Michigan Elevator Exchange.

JACQUES MALINIAC, A PLASTIC SURGEON

Dr. Jacques W. Maliniac, a former plastic surgeon here, who was known for his research and writing on breast surgery, died yesterday in Englewood (N.J.) Hospital. He was 87 years old and lived in Miami.

Dr. Maliniac, who retired 10 years ago, was founder and former president of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and the Educational Foundation of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. For the last five years he was a special adviser of the foundation.

He was the author of "Reconstructive Surgery of the Breast" and "Sculpture in the Living: Rebuilding the Face and Form by Plastic Surgery." He received his medical degree from the University of Paris in 1914 and came to the United States after World War I.

Dr. Maliniac was a consulting plastic surgeon to Polyclinics and Sydenham Hospitals and clinical professor of reparative surgery at Polyclinics Medical School.

He was a diplomate of the American Boards of Plastic Surgery and of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. His wife, Rose Jean, survives.

DR. DOROTHY K. NASH, NEUROSURGEON, DIES

PITTSBURGH, March 5—Dr. Dorothy Klenke Nash, who is said to have been the only woman neurosurgeon in the United States from 1928 to 1930, died today at a nursing home. She was 77 years old.

Dr. Nash was senior surgeon and head of the Department of Neurologic Surgery at St. Margaret Memorial Hospital and a member of the staffs of West Penn and Children's Hospitals. She was also an instructor in neurosurgery at the University of Pittsburgh.

She graduated from Miss Spence's School in New York in 1917, from Bryn Mawr College in 1921 and received her M.D. degree from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1925. She became a resident of the New York Neurological Institute in 1926 and later was on the staffs of Bellevue Hospital, the New York Neurological Institute and Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville, N.Y. She moved here in 1936.

Dr. Nash is survived by a son, a daughter, a sister, a brother and eight grandchildren.

Adm. Herbert Knowles, 81, Early Submarine Leader

Special to The New York Times

ELIOT, Me., March 5—Rear Adm. Herbert B. Knowles, a retired naval officer in both World Wars and a pioneer submarine commander, died Wednesday at the Maine Medical Center in Portland. He was 81 years old.

He was born in North Newburgh, Me., and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1917. In World War I, he served on the battleship Arkansas and in the submarine service. He commanded several submarines in World War II, participating in a dozen campaigns in the Pacific.

He received five awards of the Legion of Merit. Later the Admiral taught submarine electricity in the Navy's submarine school at New London, Conn. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Helen K. Knowles, a daughter, a brother and two sisters.

Leopold Balleisen, Engineer, Industrial-Relations Expert

Special to The New York Times

LESTER PERRY, Executive Director SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (UPI)—Leopold L. Balleisen, a civil engineer and industrial-relations consultant here for more than half a century, died Wednesday in a hospital in Louisville, Ky. He was 80 years old and lived in Louisville.

As vice president of the Kramer Construction Company, Mr. Balleisen supervised construction of a number of large Manhattan buildings, including the Westbury and Edison hotels and the original McCutcheon Building.

PROF. HARRY HOIJER, ANTHROPOLOGIST, 71

Harry Hoijer, professor emeritus of anthropology at the University of California at Los Angeles, died Thursday in a Santa Monica hospital after a long illness. He was 71 years old and lived in the suburb of Brentwood.

An authority on American Indian linguistics, particularly of the Southwest, he compiled "A Navaho Lexicon," published in 1974. With Ralph L. Beals, Dr. Hoijer wrote "An Introduction to Anthropology," first issued in 1953. He also wrote or edited several other books and was the author of three articles and reviews in professional journals.

Dr. Hoijer taught at the University of California branch for 30 years before he retired in 1970. He was chairman of the department of anthropology and sociology from 1943 to 1951. Previously, he had been an instructor of anthropology for three years at the University of Chicago, where he had received B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

He was a former president of the American Anthropological Association and the Linguistic Society of America.

Surviving are his wife, the former Dorothy Jarek, a son, Peter, two daughters, Charlotte, Theresa and Susan Lorraine, and a sister, Mrs. Joseph Johnson.

Arkansas Rights Figure Dies

Special to The New York Times

LOTHAIR SCOTT GREEN, a retired teacher whose son Ernest was the first black graduate of Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., died Wednesday at her home there. She died two days before her 77th birthday, but last Monday 750 people, including national civil-rights leaders, honored her at a pre-birthday party in New Orleans.

She graduated from Miss Spence's School in New York in 1917, from Bryn Mawr College in 1921 and received her M.D. degree from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1925. She became a resident of the New York Neurological Institute in 1926 and later was on the staffs of Bellevue Hospital, the New York Neurological Institute and Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville, N.Y. She moved here in 1936.

Dr. Nash is survived by a son, a daughter, a sister, a brother and eight grandchildren.

Deaths

ALTOFF—Richard M.D. Death certificate filed with the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, New York City, March 5, 1976. Cause of death: Myocardial infarction. Burial: St. Ignace Cemetery, New York City, March 7, 1976.

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Frank E. Campbell "The Funeral Chapel," inc. 4076 Madison Ave. (at 81st Street), N.Y., N.Y. BR 8-3500

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom center of the page.

FT BY POLICE AID TO DECLINE

by Department Says grity Level' Now Is Its Highest Point

By SELWYN RAAB
Police Department study
own corruption situation
and that "the integrity
within this department
highest that it has ever
and that there is no
of organized graft.
The internal review by
of task force warned
olated acts of corrupt
persisted. The group
of the areas of "primary
" were the following:
"redowns" or extortions,
arly with motorists,
companies and the
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study.
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patrol to sleep or to
tles.
stance of free or dis-
sals or merchandise,
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ing meal periods.
individual graft

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s lists, no longer ex-
first deputy police
oner, James M. Taylor,
riday in releasing the
"However, individual
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gainst corruption in
lwing disclosures by
York Times and the
omission of a long-
of widespread and or-
extortion and bribery
lice officers and su-
A internal analysis
urived at conclusions
the latest findings.
75 review was made
anking officers and
obers of the inspec-
vices division, the po-
hat is mainly respon-
cooling corruption,
in L. Keenan, who
division, said new
were being developed
rage any improper
covered in the study.
urges Decline

fficer found guilty of
of tion will be subject
disciplinary action,"
ao said.
port noted that there
a 22-percent decrease
of corruption agaiost
1975, compared with
report also warned
layoffs and reduced
possibilities "may
sathy, disinterest and
formance problems."
Taylor, in reviewing
s, said that it would
naive to assume the
hat we have licked
tion problem," but
"We have not slipped
the pre-Knapp days.
anism that we have
identify and deal
ion is working."
secutors in the city,
Maurice H. Madari,
state prosecutor for
cases, generally
there is no indication
d police graft rings.
its Instant Lottery
rsey will start a
ant Lottery contest
ner with a grand
cess of \$1 million,
to Henry Luther,
of the lottery com-
the present instanc-
1976 Lottery is
to end Wednesday.
RY NUMBER
ch 5, 1976
-It-555



A fireman clearing debris from the roof of the Charles B. Dunlap Psychiatric Center on Wards Island.

3 Injured in Explosion On Wards Island Tower

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON
An explosion ripped through
the walls of a water tower atop
a 19-story psychiatric hospital
on Wards Island yesterday
morning, critically injuring a
workman and sending chunks
of brick and mortar the size of
footballs through the ceiling
of the infirmary. The debris
narrowly missed 18 patients.
It ranks as a miracle the
way that stuff came through
and hit no one," said Norman
Salchutz, administrative director
of the Charles B. Dunlap
Psychiatric Center, part of the
state's Manhattan Psychiatric
Center.
The explosion, just before
9:30 A.M., also sent chunks of
debris through the ceiling of
the staff dining room, less than
half an hour after breakfast
was served. The dining room
and infirmary are on the top
floor of the tan-brick building,
and just under the water tanks
on the roof.
The hospitals 353 patients
were transferred to the Adolph
Meyer Psychiatric Center next
door, where unused wards were
opened. The state-run center
has three hospitals with 1,300
patients as well as a children's
psychiatric center and a facility
for the retarded.
The explosion, which rained
bricks and mortar over parked
cars around the hospital, was
attributed by the police to
spray paint fumes that ignited
inside of the blockhouse that
housed two giant water tanks.
Dover Gobin, 28 years old,
whose address was not imme-
diately available, was treated
by doctors at Dunlap before
being transferred to the burn
unit at Harlem Hospital, where
he was listed in critical but
stable condition with burns
over half his body, mainly on
the head and upper body.
The two other workmen,
whose names were not imme-
diately disclosed, were treated
for superficial injuries and re-
leased.
The three workmen, em-
ployed by a private contractor,
were on the last day of a
two-month job in which they
had repainted the interiors of
the water towers at the three
hospitals.
Yesterday afternoon, repair
work had started and Mr. Sal-
schutz, the hospital administra-
tor, said he expected the pa-
tients to be moved back on
Monday.

At 100, Legal Aid Strives to Live Within Budget

By TOM GOLDSTEIN
Founded 100 years ago by mer-
chants who hired one part-time
lawyer to give free legal advice
to "worthy" German immigrants,
the Legal Aid Society has emerged
as a central force in the city's
criminal-justice system.
With a budget this fiscal year
of \$25 million and a staff of 634
lawyers, Legal Aid, which provides
free legal assistance to poor per-
sons in both criminal and civil
matters, is now the largest law
office in the city and the second
largest in the country—surpassed
only by the United States Depart-
ment of Justice.
"Legal Aid has become an essen-
tial and integral part of the sys-
tem," said District Attorney Mario
Merola of the Bronx. "Without it,
the criminal-justice system would
crumble."
But for the 1975-76 fiscal year,
the criminal division received \$2
million less from the city than it
said it needed. The division has
lost 30 lawyers in the last year,
and 50 lawyers who left after their
salaries had been frozen have been
replaced with lawyers with little
or no experience.
The criminal division gets al-
most all of its funds from the fis-
cally straitened city.
"We are losing the equivalent
of our residents and attendant
physicians and replacing them
with the equivalent of new inter-
nees," said William J. Gallagher,
who supervises the 430 lawyers
on the criminal staff. "It takes
less-experienced lawyers longer to
try cases, and that causes con-
gestion."
Legal Aid's appeals bureau,
which has also been affected, now
has a backlog of 1,500 cases,
some dating back 18 months. Wil-
liam E. Hellerstein, who heads the
appeals bureau, said he would
need to increase his staff from 75
to 100 to eliminate the backlog.

And every day the civil division,
which is financed primarily from
private contributions, has to turn
away 75 to 100 poor people faced
with matrimonial, landlord-tenant,
welfare and Medicaid problems.
"We just can't service as many
clients as we did before," said
Archibald R. Murray, attorney in
chief and executive director of the
legal group.
"Tens of thousands of matri-
monials could pass through our
doors," said Kalman Finkel, the
head of the civil division. "Our
big push is to have recognized the
right of a free lawyer to a person
seeking a divorce."
Last year, the State Court of
Appeals refused to grant that
right, and Legal Aid now is presen-
ting its case in Federal court.
For this year, Robert E. Mc-
Coy, the president of the so-
ciety, has set as his priority the
raising of a \$7.5 million endow-
ment to keep staffing at the civil
division at its present levels.
A ceremony marking the so-
ciety's centennial will be held
Monday night at the New York

State Theater at Lincoln Center.
Justice Harry A. Blackmun of the
United States Supreme Court will
be the main speaker.
Legal Aid was the first group in
the country to provide legal as-
sistance to the poor, but in its
early years, its guiding ideology
seemed to be aimed as much at
preserving the social order as at
helping the poor.
In the 1890's, Legal Aid's an-
nual report noted:
"It keeps the poor satisfied.
Communism and socialism have, it
seems, lost their grip upon our
New York population since our
society has done its effective work
on behalf of the poor."
At its 25th anniversary dinner,
Vice President Theodore Roosevelt
described Legal Aid as a neces-
sary safeguard against "chaos"
and "violent revolution."
By its 75th year, the emphasis
of Legal Aid had shifted, and
Judge Learned Hand of the United
States Court of Appeals criticized
lawyers for having failed to help
"the little people."
At that time, Legal Aid was still

a minor force in the city's justice
system, and its 1951 budget was
\$300,000. Even then, its directors
met at downtown clubs that pro-
hibited blacks, Jews and women,
and it made news not for its court
victories, but for its social ac-
tivities.
The period of leisurely growth
ended in 1963, when the United
States Supreme Court handed
down Gideon v. Wainwright, the
landmark decision that had the ef-
fect of requiring the city to pro-
vide funds for the adequate repre-
sentation of poor people accused
of serious crimes.
That year, 65 lawyers worked
in the criminal division. By 1970,
when riots spread through the
city's jails, the number had grown
to 171. The rioting inmates com-
plained about inadequate repre-
sentation by Legal Aid lawyers,
who at one stage or another repre-
sented 75 percent of the defendants
in the city's criminal courts.
After directors of Legal Aid
threatened to cancel their contract
unless the city provided more
money, the city increased Legal
Aid's budget dramatically, and the
number of lawyers in the criminal
division has nearly tripled since
then.
Inmates also complained that
they were represented by different
lawyers during each stage of the
criminal justice process. In 1971,
a task force of lawyers and judges
concluded:
"The heart of effective repre-
sentation lies in establishing an
attorney-client relationship in
which the total responsibility for
the outcome of a case lies with
one attorney."
In the last year, in part as a
result of prodding by the union
of staff lawyers, who staged
strikes in 1973 and 1974, Legal
Aid has instituted a citywide sys-
tem where the defense lawyers
represent their clients from the
start to finish of each case.



Women seeking counsel at a Legal Aid office on Park Place yesterday. Inset shows how similar office on Delancey Street looked in 1912.

Murphy Decries President's Policy on Ocean Dumping

By DAVID BIRD
Representative John M. Mur-
phy, Democrat of State Island,
said yesterday at the end of
a series of legislative hearings
that the Ford Administration's
handling of the Ocean Dumping
Act "is a national disgrace."
Mr. Murphy, who is chairman
of the Oceanography Subcom-
mittee, said that contrary to
the Congressional mandate to
end such dumping of wastes
from manufacturing processes
and residue from sewage dispo-
sal plants, known as sludge, by
1981, the Federal Environmen-
tal Protection Agency was al-
lowing even more dumping
than before.
In 1974 the agency an-
nounced its intention to phase

out by July of this year such
activity in an area long used
for dumping 12 miles off the
New Jersey and Long Island
shores.
Some scientists have said
that the dumping there has
created a vast "dead sea" in
the area and that there is a danger
of the accumulated sludge
eventually polluting the area's
beaches.
But this week in the draft
of an environmental impact
statement the Federal agency
concluded that the continued
dumping would not have any
additional effect on the site.
The report said that moving
to a new site farther out to
sea would not only be more ex-
pensive, because of added

transportation costs, but would
also contaminate what was
now an unspoiled area.
At the hearings yesterday at
26 Federal Plaza, Gerald M.
Hansler, the regional adminis-
trator here, defended his organi-
zation's record in controlling
ocean dumping but conceded
that "I don't think we'll go to
zero" by 1982.
His testimony concentrated
on showing that the number of
permits for industries to dump
wastes in the ocean had been
sharply reduced. But under
questioning he said that the
volume of pollution had re-
mained high because the agency
had been able to do little with
several large dumpers.

A Recall Is Sought On Infant Pacifiers After Baby's Death

By JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times
NEWARK, March 5—Federal
and state consumer agencies
were attempting today to recall
more than 150,000 baby paci-
fifiers of the type that caused
the death by asphyxiation of
a 5-month-old infant in the
Bronx on Feb. 16.
The recall attempt involved
telephone calls to scores of lo-
cal shops and drugstores be-
cause the wholesalers of the
pacifiers failed to keep com-
plete records of the names of
the stores selling the item, ac-
cording to Virginia Long An-
nich, State Director of Con-
sumer Affairs. The incomplete
records had made earlier Federal
recall efforts ineffective.
"The pacifiers are marketed
under the names Navy, Texas,
Fauna and Flower, Homeclic
and are imported by La Cibeles
Inc. of 538 38th Street, Union
City, for distribution primarily
through outlets in Spanish-
speaking communities in seven
states.
More than 50,000 of the paci-
fifiers have been distributed in
New Jersey and approximately
64,000 in New York. Smaller
shipments have been sent to
Massachusetts, Connecticut, Il-
linois, Maryland and Florida.
Imported From Spain
A total of 168,420 pacifiers
were distributed, according to
the United States Consumer
Product Safety Commission,
which is overseeing the recall.
Louis Ardois, investigator for
the commission, said a Fauna
brand pacifier was involved in
the death of the Bronx infant.
His investigation led him to
the Union City importer. All
the pacifiers in the recall were
imported from Spain.
Mrs. Annich said that the
Federal commission did not
specify what might be wrong
with the pacifiers, but that
either a manufacturing defect
or improper design of the paci-
fier was believed to have per-
mitted the infant to swallow
it.
"If anyone had any questions
about baby pacifiers, we would
like them to call our action
line at (201)648-2537," Mrs. An-
nich said.

Metropolitan Briefs

Police Aide Suspended After Arrest
A woman employed as a Police Department admin-
trative aid has been suspended from the force for failing to
tell her commanding officer that she had been arrested
three weeks ago on a charge of cheating on welfare pay-
ments. A police spokesman said that the aide, Yvonne
Price, who had been assigned to clerical duties at the 10th
Precinct, was arrested on Feb. 18 and accused of collecting
\$3,316 in welfare payments in the last year while employed
by the department. She became a police administrative aide
in August 1973.
Ex-Policeman Gets 5 Years in Tax Case
A retired police lieutenant, convicted in January on
charges of income-tax evasion totaling more than \$100,000,
was sentenced to five years and a fine of \$30,000. The
former lieutenant, Pasquale Intrieri, had testified that he
received money for two homes costing more than \$100,000
and a \$15,000 Mercedes Benz from "little tin boxes" left by
relatives who had died. He plans to appeal the verdict.
Port Commissioner Sworn In
Louis F. Mastriani, a financial and management spe-
cialist, was sworn in by Mayor Beame as Commissioner of
Ports and Terminals at an annual salary of \$38,771. Mr.
Mastriani succeeds Edgar C. Fabber, who resigned this year
to return to private industry.
10 Flee Nursing-Home Fire
Ten residents of the Crestview Home for the Aged in
Greenwich, Conn., were removed without injury Thursday
night when a fire destroyed the building. Four were housed
overnight at Greenwich Hospital, while the six others were
taken in by the home's owner, Francis Roche, who lives
next door. Fire Chief John Tittsworth said the three-story
112-year-old Victorian frame structure was suitable now
only for demolition.
Yonkers Hires Fiscal Advisers
Yonkers, facing its fifth default deadline in three
months and no longer able to rely on state financial help,
has followed the advice of Albany officials and is seeking
professional assistance. The City Manager, Vincent Cas-
taldo, said he had hired Smith, Barney, Harris, Upham &
Company, financial advisers, and Hawkins, Delafield &
Woods, bond counselors, to help raise \$16.1 million by
March 19 and to arrange for long-term financing for the
city. Yonkers, meanwhile, has been meeting current pay-
rolls and expenses by asking residents and companies to
prepay taxes normally due in April.
5 L.I. Companies Get Job Grants
Governor Carey announced that five Long Island con-
cerns would receive loans totaling \$341,000 from the New
York Job Development Authority to use in industrial
growth projects. The concerns and the amounts they will
receive are Nucraloy Corporation, Oceanside, \$152,800;
North Shore Graphic Arts, Greenvale, \$39,000; Suffolk
Apparel Company, Wyandanch, \$47,200; Aul Instruments,
Flushing, \$45,300; and Eagle Control Corporation & Burr
Controls, East Northport, \$56,700. The loans are expected
to create 84 jobs within a year.

Salvation Army Displaces Harlem Outlets

By GEORGE GOODMAN Jr.
Harlem businessmen
mess people objected then be-
cause housing was a big issue
then."
Some of the businessmen in
the area took their money and
retired. Others, Mr. Mencken
said, simply moved their opera-
tions to suburban communities,
leaving jobless workers behind.
"Thirty persons were out of
work when Modern Cabinets
moved out of here," Mr.
Mencken said. "In all the
businesses, most of the em-
ployees are low-income per-
sons and most are not highly
skilled, but they are good work-
ers and they almost always
have dependents."
A woman who works in sales
for Mr. Mencken has six chil-
dren and a handicapped man,
also at Marlon Auto, has nine
dependents. Mr. Mencken's wife
is the only other full-time em-
ployee, he said, but all have
worked at Marlon for nearly
13 years.
Mr. Mencken took his com-
plaint about relocation to court,
he said, but was told by the
judge that she "knew about the
work of the Salvation Army
and didn't need to know about
mine."
"I told her: my employees
like me better than the Salva-
tion Army, that my customers
travel great distances because
I'm fair and honest. I don't
claim that I give things away,
but my prices are competitive."
Representative Charles E.



Martin Mencken owns an auto parts store that will be torn down to make room for a social service center. "The city is about to create a disaster," he said.

Gravediggers Union Threatens to Strike

The gravediggers union in the
metropolitan area has
threatened to strike 48 Cath-
olic, Jewish and nonsectarian
cemeteries at 7 A.M. Monday
unless an agreement is
reached on a new three-year
contract.
Sam Cimagna, president of
Local 365, Cemetery and
Green Aftendants Union, last
night announced the deadline
for the walkout at cemeteries
in the city, on Long Island
and in Westchester County
after a fruitless, seven-hour
bargaining session at the
Roosevelt Hotel. Negotiations
are to resume tomorrow af-
ternoon.
office declined comment.
Ten persons will be employed
in the Salvation Army social
service center, Brigadier Nie-
siewicz said. The center will
offer such services as drug and
counseling.

Port Commissioner Sworn In

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taken in by the home's owner, Francis Roche, who lives
next door. Fire Chief John Tittsworth said the three-story
112-year-old Victorian frame structure was suitable now
only for demolition.

Frank E. ...

Over-the-Counter Quotations

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Table of stock quotations for various companies, including ACAT Corp, ACP Electronics, and others. Columns include bid and asked prices.

Table of stock quotations for companies such as Farm House Foods, Jovis, and others. Columns include bid and asked prices.

Table of stock quotations for companies like Alameda, Alameda, and others. Columns include bid and asked prices.

Table of stock quotations for companies including American, American, and others. Columns include bid and asked prices.

Table of foreign securities and bank and security quotations, including American, American, and others.

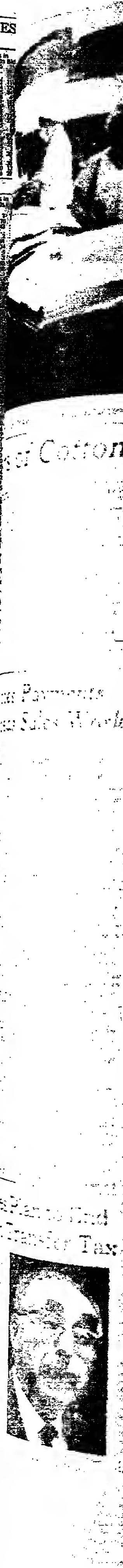
MUTUAL FUNDS section containing various fund names and their corresponding bid and asked prices.

Table of Authority Bonds, listing various government bonds and their market prices.

Table of United States Government and Agency Bonds, detailing various government securities.

Table of Supplementary O-T-C (Over-the-Counter) securities, including various stocks and bonds.

Table of Other securities, including various international and specialty investments.



Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page, possibly a signature or date.



Factory No. 3 in Peking. Textile manufacturers are urging government regulation of cotton imports.

Imports of Cotton From China Soar

ERBERT KOSHETZ
Imports of cotton textiles from China have climbed sharply in the fourth quarter of 1975, according to a report from the United States textile industry.

In 1974, the United States imported 84.6 million square yards of cotton goods, either in cloth or apparel. Last year, the figure jumped to 139.2 million square yards, a gain of 64 percent, and China is now second only to Hong Kong as a source of textile imports into the United States.

The United States textile industry, he said, could be overwhelmed by a flood of imports if China put its resources into a major selling campaign. He pointed out that China must earn foreign exchange to pay for the capital goods and technology it sought from the West.

effort on the United States market. "We have seen the beginnings of this kind of program," Mr. Forney said, "in the increased export of cotton goods by the People's Republic. We are also aware that large quantities of manmade fiber are being purchased, some of which are undoubtedly for export in the form of fabric or apparel."

ing Notes Payments Overseas Sales Work

is Outlays Legal
The American Cyanamid Company has made 30 payments of \$70 million to its overseas sales agents in the last five years, according to a report by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Cyanamid Role Cited
By CLARE M. RECKERT
The American Cyanamid Company was added yesterday to the list of six drug producers that have been involved in illegal or irregular payments abroad.

2 BROKERS FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUD

Scheme Is Said to Include Some Illegal Payoffs Disguised as Charity
By ARNOLD LUBASCH
Two stockbrokers, Edwin Mendlinger and Stanley Snyder, have been convicted of conspiracy and stock fraud in a scheme that included illegal payoffs disguised as payments to charitable institutions.

Indicted Last Year
Mr. Mendlinger, who is 40 years old, lives at 160 East 65th Street. Mr. Snyder, whose original name was Schildinger, is 40 and lives at 45 East 89th Street. They were indicted last year on charges of paying \$133,000 to brokers and others to manipulate the price of a stock.

ARGO HAS BEGUN TALKS WITH PETRO

Weights Sale of a Subsidiary to Canadian Company for \$400 Million
The Atlantic Richfield Company announced yesterday that it had entered discussions with Petro Canada, a wholly owned Canadian Government company, contemplating the sale of Atlantic Richfield's wholly owned subsidiary, News Atlantic Richfield Canada Ltd. for a price of about \$400 million.

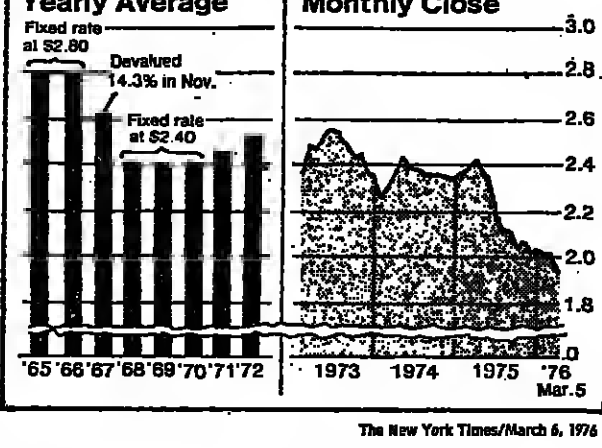
3 Railroads Prepared To Buy Green Bay Assets
Three railroads announced yesterday that they were preparing to buy the assets of the Green Bay and Western Railroad, which serves central Wisconsin, for \$4 million in cash plus an offer to assume all of Green Bay's liabilities amounting to \$21 million.

Value of the Pound Drops Below \$2 for First Time
Continued From Page 1, Col. 3
The pound started out yesterday worth \$2.0245, precariously close to \$2 but a level where the pound had seemed locked for months. At that level, it had already shown enough strength in recent weeks to resist the kind of adverse news that can deflate a currency—such as new reports on the balance-of-payments deficit and on the lag in the country's recovery from the recession.

Comptroller Bars a Study Of Office by House Panel

WASHINGTON, March 5—The Comptroller of the Currency, James E. Smith, rejected today a proposal that would permit a House subcommittee to supervise a detailed study of the effectiveness of his office in the examination of national banks.

British Pound's Decline



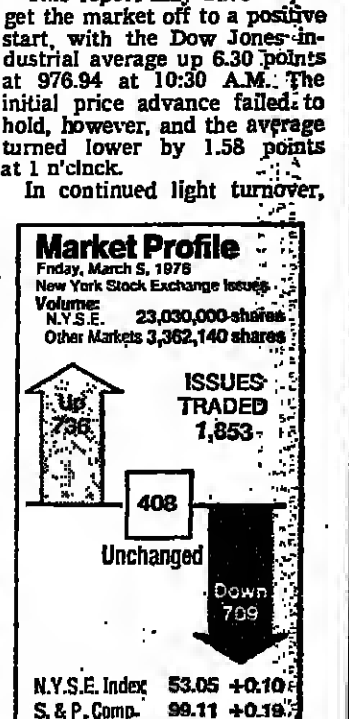
Value of the Pound Drops Below \$2 for First Time

Over that period, some British exports have been becoming relatively cheaper than those of countries with stronger currencies, and those countries' products have been getting more costly here. One result the British Government expects is a rise in tourism to Britain. Despite inflation in prices here, the country is becoming a relative bargain for tourists from West Germany and Switzerland, particularly, whose currencies are among the world's strongest, and to a slightly lesser extent for American tourists.

STOCKS END WEEK ON UPWARD NOTE

Prices Gain in Light Volume on Labor Dept.'s Report of Economic Recovery
DOW CLIMBS BY 2.28
Analyst Sees Present Rate of Consolidation in the Market as 'Logical'

By DOUGLAS W. CRAY
Stock prices closed out the first week of March with a modest gain yesterday in comparatively light turnover as the list appeared to extend its current consolidation period following the large advance registered in January and February.



nd Gives Plan to End Masse on Transfer Tax

Federal Judge Simon
responding to a request for assistance, was ready to have found that the state's stock transfer tax was unconstitutional.



Simon H. Rifkind

stock transfer tax, but, Mr. Dyson said, "most firms do not consider this. This bill would draft the Legislature would 'think twice before giving brokers a break' but added that 'people are worried enough so that [the legislature] would accept a technical solution and worry about the budget solution' afterward.

\$218.9 Million Loss Is Listed by Pennsy

The Penn Central Transportation Company reported yesterday that despite a narrowing of its December loss from \$218.9 million in 1975, up from \$178.2 million in 1974.

The three top executives of the giant supermarket chain delivered these comments on television cassettes, which have already been seen by 53,000 A. & P. employees.

A. & P. Begins Retraining All Its Employees

By ISADORE BARMASH
From stern to stern, from top to bottom, from upper management to the checkout counter, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company is being retrained. The vast program, involving all of the 85,000 employees in the company's 2,200 stores, is aimed at turning around the company, which two years ago surrendered its No. 1 position to the Safeway Stores Corporation, of Oakland, Calif.



A. & P. employees during a training session with video taped material. The programs are being held at the A. & P. facility in Montvale, N.J.

The three top executives of the giant supermarket chain delivered these comments on television cassettes, which have already been seen by 53,000 A. & P. employees.

Stock Market Indicators

The statistics in these tables for the most active trading, percentage changes, dollar leaders and the market diary pertain to the consolidated tape for all 4 yesterday in stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The market averages, however, are based on the 4 P.M. close on the New York Stock Exchange.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1976

N.Y.S.E. Closing Index, S&P Averages, Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Up-Down Volume, NASDAQ Index, Odd Lot Trading

The Dow Jones Stock Averages

Amex Most Active, O.T.C. Most Active

Amex Market Diary, O.T.C. Market Diary

Amex Closing Index

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Is

1975-76 Stocks and DM. Sales High Low In. Out. P/E Ratio High Low Last Chg.

Table with columns for Stock Name, High, Low, In, Out, P/E Ratio, High, Low, Last, Chg.



Table with columns for Stock Name, High, Low, In, Out, P/E Ratio, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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THE DINES LETTER asks... GOLD AGAIN?

Mr. Dines now believes Golds have hit Bottom!

The recent monetary meetings of Rambouillet and Jamaica were widely hailed as a new monetary system that "replaced the Bretton Woods System" established in 1944. Less than a month had elapsed in 1976 when the Spanish peseta was devalued 10%...

Table with columns for Stock Name, Price, Change, % Change

We make no claims about The Dines Letter and we guarantee nothing. We only ask one thing, and this is TRY A \$10 TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DINES LETTER AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Subscription form with fields for Name, Address, City, State, Zip

Market Place

New Strategies for Option Dealings

By ROBERT METZ

Soma traders and investors who are beginning to feel comfortable with listed option market calls are moving to new strategies in their search for profits.

A call gives the holder the right to buy 100 shares of a stock at a predetermined price within a set time. If a different call on the stock with the same or shorter maturity is sold short at the same time, the option trader has a "spread."

Spreads are becoming increasingly popular and can lead to quick profits—and losses—for the trader, and they can offer a relatively long-term strategy for the investor. The commissions involved are substantial.

Experts say that the bull spread, the strategy used by the nontrader, is being fairly widely used now—often too widely, since some pay too much for the spread to allow a reasonable chance of profit.

In a bull spread, the option that is sold short has a higher striking price—that is, a higher price at which the option can be exercised.

In today's market individuals seeking bull spreads are looking for stocks that have not participated to any marked degree in the 1976 bull market.

The "spreader" hopes the stock he chooses will rise substantially and that he will profit on balance. That is to say, he hopes to sell his call at a substantially higher price and for more than enough to offset the loss he will experience in an up market in repurchasing the call on which he was short.

Here is an example of the strategy offered by Dennis L. Mirus, a principal of Evergreen Option Partners, a Chicago hedge fund.

He said that some believed that the shares of the Tesoro Petroleum Corporation at 15 1/2 were underpriced.

Using calls, the spreader might buy for 2 1/4—\$275 per 100-share contract—the October 15's (a call with a striking price of 15 that falls due Oct. 15) and sell short the October 20's (striking price 20, due Oct. 15) at 1 1/4—\$125.

Remember that he spent \$150 to open the spread and he has received just \$175 in closing it out. His commission costs of \$50 would put him in the red by \$25.

On the other hand, the most he can lose is \$15 plus commissions, and he's had a shot at substantial profits in the meantime.

A Clarification In a column on call options in this space recently, it was stated that one whose stock was called could repurchase the call through the purchase of an equivalent option.

This approach is rarely practical since equivalent options are seldom available after call holders begin to exercise their rights to shares. The call would ordinarily be met through the release of the called shares by the option writer.

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The Holt Investment Advisory Presents... A Guide to High-Grade Corporate Bonds

Now, in a special Guide to High-Grade Corporate Bonds, The Holt Investment Advisory shows...

- Which corporate bonds of superior quality offer rich current yields.
• Why the Advisory believes interest rates will continue to drop, giving you an opportunity for capital gains as well as current income, in select corporate bonds.

If you want high current income and an opportunity for capital gains... may we send you a copy of this Guide to High-Grade Corporate Bonds? It's yours as a bonus when you take a two-month \$10 introductory subscription to the Advisory.

The Advisory is published twice each month, and each issue contains at least 12 pages of advice and analysis of bonds, stocks, precious metals securities and a wide variety of other investments. For your bonus report and your 2-month (4-issue) subscription, return the coupon below.

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Facts, figures, analysis, appraisal of risk, and buying advice

This Report picks out 7 "low-priced" stocks we believe have a good chance to rack up sizeable percentage gains. You get our individual analysis, appraisal of risk, and our advice to buy the stocks of these good companies for their attractive profit potential.

You will also receive a Full 4-week Guest Subscription to United Reports

This entire package only \$2 4-issue subscription to United Reports alone is \$3

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WHICH NO LOADS ARE EXPECTED TO PERFORM BEST IN THE YEAR AHEAD! GROWTH FUND GUIDE is an advisory service that tells you what it thinks and why. No commissions!

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UNITED Business & Investment Service 210 Newbury St., Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (T-25)

LEADERS... Table with columns for Stock Name, High, Low, In, Out, P/E Ratio, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Consolidated Trading for New York Stock Exchange Issues

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1976

Main table containing stock trading data with columns for stock name, price, volume, and other market metrics. Includes sub-sections like 'Continued From Page 32' and 'M-N-O-P'.

In one recent week 428 jobs for accountants were advertised here on the Classified Pages of The New York Times No. 1 in New York in job advertising

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading, including sections for World Bank, U.S. Govt., Foreign, and various bond issues.

Prices Make Gains On Amex, O-T-C; Trading Volume Up

Stocks on the American Stock Exchange moved up a little yesterday, with the average closing at 103.65 up 0.47 from 103.18 Thursday, and showing a gain of 0.28 for the week. Trading volume of 4,060,000 shares compared with 3,931,000 the previous day.

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Table of Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges, including Midwest, Pacific, Boston, Toronto, London, Tokyo, Zurich, Sydney, Milan, Paris, Buenos Aires, and Brussels.

STOCKS END WEEK ON UPWARD NOTE

Continued From Page 31

Jones Industrial average virtually unchanged, Alan R. Shaw, first vice president of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Company, said, "Friday's market epitomized the rate of consolidation that is occurring."

Lockheed, up 1 1/2% on Thursday to active trading, added another 1 1/2% to 10 1/2% yesterday on a turnover of 300,500 shares.

American Exchange Bond Trading

Table of American Exchange Bond Trading, including sections for U.S. Govt., Foreign, and various bond issues.

Dividends

Table of Dividends, including sections for OVICTIONS DECLARED FRIDAY, INITIAL, and INCREASED.

Foreign Exchange

Table of Foreign Exchange, including sections for NEW YORK (AP) - Friday foreign exchange in dollars and cents, and various international rates.

Open Interest

Table of Open Interest, including sections for Friday, March 5, 1976, and various market data.

Highs and Lows

Table of Highs and Lows, including sections for Friday, March 5, 1976, and various market data.

Money

NEW YORK (AP) - Money rates for Friday: Prime rate 10 1/2%, 12-month Treasury bill 7 1/2%, 3-month Treasury bill 7 1/4%.

Foreign Stock Index

Table of Foreign Stock Index, including sections for Yesterday, Today, and various international market data.

Advertisement for 'DISTRIBUTORSHIP AVAILABLE' for 'Doodle Art' products, including contact information and a list of distributors.

Household repair problems? Help is no farther away than next Sunday. Every Sunday, you'll find Bernard Gladstone's expert advice, instructions and answers to reader questions on the Home Improvement Pages of the Arts & Leisure Section in The New York Times.

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Complete Price Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table containing stock exchange transactions, organized by sector (A-C, D, E-G, H-K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z) and including columns for stock name, price, volume, and change.

American Exchange Options

Table of American Exchange Options with columns for option name, price, and volume.

Listing of Prices for Contracts in Futures of Commodities

Table listing prices for various commodity futures contracts, including grains, oil, and metals.

Business Record

Business Record section containing financial news and market commentary.

ST IS QUERIED
LOCKHEED CASE

Police Study Alleged
as a Conduit for
Funds in Japan

OTAKA YOSHIZAKI
is in the New York Times
March 5—Japanese
estimated today a Span-
Catholic priest, who
his alleged role as
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ing into Japan.
Metropolitan police de-
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FILES A PLAN
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Schwartz, senior
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the peak power
New York State

People and Business
St. Louis Reserve Bank
Appoints New President

Lawrence K. Roos, executive vice president and director of the First National Bank in St. Louis yesterday was appointed president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, known for its independent point of view and quality of its monetary research.

Mr. Roos, who is 58, was supervisor of St. Louis County from 1962 to 1974. He joined the First National Bank in January 1975. He will assume his new position on March 22, succeeding Darryl R. Francis, who retired on March 1 at 63. Mr. Francis had been the principal spokesman within the Fed for the monetarist viewpoint.

There had been reports in the banking community of disagreement between the Federal Reserve Board in Washington and the St. Louis directors over Mr. Francis's successor. However, informed sources said earlier this week that the St. Louis board would "name their own man" in spite of the long list of suggested candidates given to them by Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Roos said yesterday that he was not a professional economist and that he was "not an apostle of any school of economic thought." He said however, that he intended to "place a great deal of importance in the briefings I am sure I will receive from the St. Louis staff, for which I have the highest regard."

Changes in Federal tax law to end "biological treatment of capital gains and losses" and provide incentives for additional capital investment were urged yesterday by

James J. Needham, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange. In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress, Mr. Needham noted that in raising capital, corporations now are relying more on debt financing than issuance of new stock. Present tax law, he said, permits companies to deduct debt interest, while dividends have to be paid out of after-tax profits and are also taxed as income for shareholders.

Such tax treatment, the Big Board official said, "reduces incentives to take risk and the double taxation of corporate profits distributed as dividends significantly reduces potential after-tax yields, especially for those in the higher income brackets."

Also testifying before the Joint Economic Committee, Charles G. Bluhdorn, chairman of Gulf and Western Industries, warned that as recovery spurred greater oil imports the nation again would be exposed to "blackmail" by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Mr. Bluhdorn said he disagreed sharply with the view that OPEC had been weakened by the recession-caused decline in oil consumption. "OPEC," he asserted, "is stronger today than it has been since its inception. OPEC has been waiting for our prosperity to return. OPEC will use the first opportunity to hit us hard on top of the head with new increases when they see they again have us firmly in their grasp."

Noting that domestic pro-duction of oil "is steadily deteriorating," he added that when OPEC again raised prices, "we will again submit because we will be scared to death of what an effective protest could do to our resurging economy."

The United States Shue Corporation announced yesterday that William F. Schmitz, its president and chief operating officer since 1973, had resigned for personal reasons. He will be succeeded May 1 by Stanley H. Rutstein, president and chief operating officer of the company's Casual Corner women's apparel retail chain.

The Cincinnati-based company is one of the country's largest footwear suppliers, with operations extending through manufacturing, importing, wholesaling and retailing. It is also engaged in specialty apparel retailing through more than 220 of its own outlets.

Mr. Schmitz, who is 53, will become chairman and chief executive officer of the company's men's footwear division, which has headquarters in Beloit, Wis. He will serve also as a senior group vice president of the parent company.

Mr. Rutstein, who is 34, joined the Casual Corner division 12 years ago and became its president and chief operating officer in 1971. Robert Solomon, an adviser and senior staff member of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, will take early retirement in May. Mr. Solomon, who is 55, joined the board in 1947 and has had a major part in international monetary negotiations since 1966. His retirement plans include research and writing.



Charles G. Bluhdorn, left, chairman of Gulf and Western, with James J. Needham, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, before the Joint Economic Committee.

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Russians' Deficit in Trade Widening

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

the type of industries he had in mind, but a number of projects being pressed by the Russians are designed to aid mainly exports. One is the 2,000-mile Baikal-Amur Mainline, a 10-year rail construction project in Far Eastern Siberia that will help open up new resource areas specifically for export through Pacific ports.

The adverse trend in the Soviet Union's trade with the West apparently started in the last quarter of 1974, according to a study of the Central Intelligence Agency on recent developments in Soviet hard-currency trade.

The deficit, which began with a decline in Western demand and prices for Soviet raw materials, was further aggravated during 1975 by the large grain purchases arising from the Russian crop failure, the worst in a decade.

The situation has been further compounded by a sudden spurt in deliveries of Western machinery under contracts placed by the Soviet Union in 1973 and 1974. This surge in shipments of advanced technology was particularly evident in the case of the United States.

According to complete 1975 figures just released by the Department of Commerce, the United States shipped \$547 million worth of machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union last year, compared with a little more than \$200 million in each of the two preceding years.

This sharp increase in technology exports, combined with grain shipments worth \$1.1 billion, produced a record trade gap in Soviet-United States exchanges. American exports totaled \$1.8 billion in 1975, compared with imports from the Soviet Union of \$277 million, or a ratio of almost 7-to-1.

The imbalance is expected to continue this year as grain exports and machinery deliveries continue and Soviet export performance is hampered both by the discriminatory American import tariffs and a generally slack American demand for Soviet goods.

The Soviet statistics for the first half of 1975 show that trade with Moscow's East European allies was balanced at the equivalent of \$9 billion each way, but that Russian imports from outside the Soviet bloc's trading community were \$9.1 billion, compared with exports of \$6.7 billion, accounting for the six-month deficit of \$2.4 billion.

The increasing involvement of the Soviet Union in international trade was pointed up by Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev in an interview published Feb. 19 in the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia. He said that the trade level projected for the last five-year plan for 1975 had actually been reached in 1973, and that trade turnover during the five-year period 1971-75 more than doubled, reaching \$67 billion.

Western industrial countries accounted for 31.2 percent of the total, Communist countries 56.3 percent and the third world 12.5 percent, Mr. Patolichev said.

Returned as an illegal donation and that he would do so. A spokesman for Mr. Heinz, who got contributions totaling \$6,000 for campaigns in 1971 and 1972, said the Congressman was returning the full amount, even though he accepted the money with the understanding that it was legally contributed by Gulf employees.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said he had returned a \$10,000 contribution more than two years ago, "the minute we learned that it had been a corporate rather than a personal contribution, as we had been told."

"Since these alleged contributions were not alleged to have been for me or for my benefit I would suggest that Gulf direct its appeal for funds elsewhere," Senator Long said.

Skaggs Companies, a Salt Lake City-based retail drug-store chain, yesterday said it had filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with a proposed sale of 1 million common shares through underwriters headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

Some of the named recipients, such as Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, and Representative John H. Heinz 3d, Republican of Pennsylvania, told reporters yesterday they were returning the money. Others, such as Senator William E. Brock 3d, Republican of Tennessee, and Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, said they had no record of receiving Gulf money.

Senator Hugh Scott, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, said they were referring Gulf's letter to their attorneys. Senator Baker said he received a letter from Gulf asking that half of the \$5,000 contribution be received in 1972.

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Response Is Mixed to Request
By Gulf for Return of Payments

PITTSBURGH, March 5 (AP)—Initial response to the Gulf Oil Corporation's request that politicians who accepted illegal corporate campaign contributions return the money has been mixed, a check shows.

Although Gulf would not say who was contacted for reimbursements, a spokesman said the names were reported by John J. McCloy, a prominent New York attorney, in a 300-page document detailing Gulf's internal investigation of the political contributions.

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Pact Urged to Fight Corporate Bribes

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

months or more," said Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, and Mr. Ingersoll agreed.

In his testimony, Mr. Ingersoll said the United States was "proposing two new actions to deal with the international bribery problem."

First, he said, was "a multilateral agreement to be negotiated within the United Nations system to help deter and punish such activities, and [second] a framework for bilateral cooperation with foreign law-enforcement agencies with which we can make satisfactory arrangements for the exchange of evidence."

Mr. Ingersoll said this "multilateral agreement on corrupt practices" would be submitted to the United Nations Permanent Commission on Transnational Corporations meeting now in Lima, Peru.

In a related development, a Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations completed two days of closed hearings today on allegations that Lockheed tried to pay off West German officials to promote sales of its accident-plagued F104 Starfighter.

No details were disclosed, but subcommittee sources said the panel might hold further meetings next week.



Robert S. Ingersoll

privacy and legal rights of individuals implicated. As to the international agreement outlawing "corrupt practices," Mr. Ingersoll said it would cover trade and investment transactions involving governments and would apply equally to those who offered bribes and those who accepted them.

He said it would establish "clear guidelines" on the use of sales agents for government procurements and would "establish appropriate criminal penalties for bribery and extortion by enterprises and officials."

Officials said the Defense Department was limited in the actions it could take in such cases. Money obtained from the Defense Department may not be used for such purposes, but the Pentagon is legally

powerless to interfere if a contractor uses other money, they added. However, one official indicated that pressure could be brought by letting companies know their actions could affect future business from the Defense Department.

Dutch Meeting Canceled
THE HAGUE, March 5 (UPI)—The Bilderberg Conference, an annual meeting of the influential figures at which Prince Bernhard presides, has been canceled, apparently because of an investigation into whether the Prince was involved in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

CYANAMID CITES PAYMENTS ROLE

Continued From Page 31

the commission. Meantime, it has also issued instructions that such practices be stopped, the statement continued.

Cyanamid reported that no deduction was taken for United States or foreign income tax purposes for most of these payments. The effect, if any, of the payments on the United States Federal income tax liability of Cyanamid has not yet been determined and "any such effect could not be material in amount," it said.

The company operates 40 principal foreign subsidiaries worldwide. Last year it earned \$147.7 million, or \$3.09 a share, on sales of \$1.928 billion.

Other drug companies that recently made announcements of similar payments include American Home Products, Merck, Schering-Plough, G. D. Searle, Merrill Richardson and Baxter Laboratories.

Belgium Begins Inquiry
BRUSSELS, March 5 (Reuters)—Belgium has begun an inquiry into allegations that Lockheed distributed gifts and bribes to Belgian officials, Prime Minister Leo Tindemans announced today.

Venezuelans Eft Occidental
CARACAS, Venezuela, March 5 (UPI)—The Occidental Petroleum Corporation is guilty of bribing Venezuelans to win oil fields here, a congressional report said today, calling on the Government to halt more than \$28 million in compensation payments for the Los Angeles-based company.

BOEING REPORTS SALES PAYMENTS

Continued From Page 31

contributions outside the United States. "They were all made according to the law of that country," he said. "They were all legal."

Mr. Prince said the payments were not bribes. He said none of the payments Boeing made to Government officials could be considered a bribe because those receiving the money were not in a position to influence aircraft sales.

Mr. Prince said he considers the situation "quite different from Lockheed," though he noted that "there have been all sorts of things discovered about Lockheed and there were very few of them that were illegal."

Boeing's overseas sales during the five-year period totaled \$5.5 billion.

Four-Year Notes Sold At Treasury Auction
WASHINGTON, March 5—The Treasury sold today \$2 billion of four-year notes at an average return of 7.54 percent. The Treasury received \$5.4 billion of tenders for the notes, which will carry a coupon interest rate of 7 1/2 percent.

Citibank Rate Steady
Citibank announced yesterday that it was keeping its prime rate at 6 1/2 percent. The rate had been raised from 6 1/4 percent on Feb. 27.

Patents: An Electronic Voting Machine

By STACY Y. JONES
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 5—Since she graduated in 1962 from Barnard College, where she studied mathematics and government, Susan Huhn has been working to help people vote.

Miss Huhn is president of Valid Vote Inc., Concord, Mass., which she organized to manufacture the machine, with financing by the Venture Capital Fund of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc.

The inventor describes her valid vote machine, which weighs 35 pounds, as a compact replacement for the 700-pound level-type mechanical voting machines, and as duplicating all their functions. The voter selects candidates by pushing switches that can provide as many as 256 choices. Selection lights can be turned on and off until the choice is final.

Miss Huhn's first experience with service and sales came as an associate of her father, Thomas Huhn, himself a distributor of automatic voting machines to replace paper ballots and punch cards. She has received many inquiries about her own machine, and expects increasing interest during this election year.

Charting Heat Sources
Two California geologists have devised a method of charting the potentially valuable sources of heat in the earth's interior by detecting certain natural electrical signals with an instrument in a moving car.



Susan Huhn with the electronic voting machine that she invented. Miss Huhn received a patent for the device.

Colorado Springs, and made a small-scale model there. He was later assigned to duty in West Germany.

Patent 3,940,892 refers to the building as a "pop-up" structure, erected by hydraulic pressure. The sections can be air-transported or trucked to the site, hinged together and raised by pump pressure into a long arch. For recovery, the valves can be opened and the structure relaxed. Or, for more permanent use, strength can be added by welding the joints and the hydraulic elements.

Drunk Driving Preventer
A device for preventing drunken driving of a vehicle, whether car or aircraft, tests the person's memory and visual capability. Yasuhisa Takeuchi, of Yokosuka, Japan, was granted patent 3,942,151 this week, assigning it to the Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.

To get a copy of a patent, send the number and 50 cents to the Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D. C. 20503. Design patents are 20 cents each.

A.&P. Is Retraining All Its Employees From A to Z

Continued From Page 31

1970's—the retraining effort may be the most massive that any company has undertaken in years. A. & P. is preparing to expand the retraining program through a new facility it is building next to its headquarters site in Montvale, N.J. The new structure, to be known as A. & P.'s Center for Professional Development, will be in operation sometime next year. It will accommodate 150 trainees at one time and its own staff and have its own television studio for the development of internal TV communications. On the theory that indoctrination of new principles of service and performance work best when all employees levels are included, retraining will work from the top down to provide coordinated and uniform orientation. The program will proceed level by level, the instructions of each meshing with those of the others. The effort began early last month when Mr. Scott, Mr. Gentry and Mr. Longacre took four days off to attend a top-management briefing in Phoenix held by the Presidents Association of the American Management Association. Along with top executives of electronics, computer, research and other companies, the A. & P. men heard lectures by psychologists, consultants and businessmen on management principles and motivation. Later, 31 mid-management A. & P. executives participated in similar briefings for 3 1/2 days. The program is geared to avoid the common problem of concentrating on either mid-management or on only several employees levels "and thus to preclude the business aspects of the business motivated and hoping that others will be, too," said Charles J. Tackney, A. & P.'s vice president for training. "To become a healthy company," he added, "we have to manage every single aspect of the company effi-

ciently and make each store a consumer-oriented one." The retraining program now calls for two sets of briefings proceeding simultaneously. One will be separate sessions for 188 district managers; 152 meat merchandisers; 120 produce merchandisers; 500 field supervisors; and all 2,200 store managers. The second will be a vast effort of its own—the retraining of about 27,000 employees who man the checkouts of all the A. & P. stores. As a result, while the typical shopper may be unaware of it, except if she sees a group of employees receiving a short talk by a field training supervisor, the nation's second-largest food chain will be indoctrinating all its employees as they go about their business. They will be concentrating in classrooms and in the stores on what is required to provide efficient, courteous service. The program will be a group of employees receiving a short talk by a field training supervisor, the nation's second-largest food chain will be indoctrinating all its employees as they go about their business. They will be concentrating in classrooms and in the stores on what is required to provide efficient, courteous service. The program will be a group of employees receiving a short talk by a field training supervisor, the nation's second-largest food chain will be indoctrinating all its employees as they go about their business. They will be concentrating in classrooms and in the stores on what is required to provide efficient, courteous service.

PENNSY REPORTS A LOSS FOR YEAR

Continued From Page 31

increases totaling \$200 million were less than the rise in operating costs. Despite the rate rises, freight revenues totaled only \$1.81 billion, down \$67.8 million, and total revenues of \$2.17 billion were down \$74 million. The railroad has been able to keep operating despite these massive losses only because a provision of the bankruptcy law allows the company to discontinue payments of interest on pre-bankruptcy debts, rents and state and local taxes. These sums are counted as expenses, although not actually disbursed. The railroad's other sustenance has been Federal grants of \$107.5 million in 1975 and \$19.8 million in 1974. For the month of December, the corresponding figures were \$20.7 million and \$10 million. Bowater Names Executive John P. Fucigna has joined Bowater Inc. as its treasurer, the company announced yesterday. It is the management company for all Bowater pulp and paper interests in North America. Mr. Fucigna had been with the Martin-Marietta Corporation last year.

American Motors Again Cuts Output For Pacer Model

Continued From Page 31

DETROIT, March 5—Because of disappointing sales and high stocks, the American Motors Corporation said today it was cutting back Pacer production 25 percent more in a move that will indefinitely lay off another 1,000 workers at its Wisconsin plants. The company said that next week it would reduce the Pacer production rate from 640 to 480 a day. It is the second production cutback this year. In January, A.M.C. cut Pacer output 20 percent from 800 a day to 640, a move that laid off 1,000 workers. A.M.C. had a 137-day supply of Pacer cars on hand last month, according to the trade paper, Automotive News. By comparison, the industry average is a 67-day supply. "We got up to 12,000 to 14,000 sales monthly in May or June which was high and at that point we began looking at an annual rate of 160,000 to 170,000 a year. The annual rate, of 200,000 from where it was projected. "One reason the rate was abnormally high last year is that the car, with its wide expansion of glass, was so different that it attracted a number of people who otherwise would not have bought it."

ARGO HAS BEGUN TALKS WITH PETRO

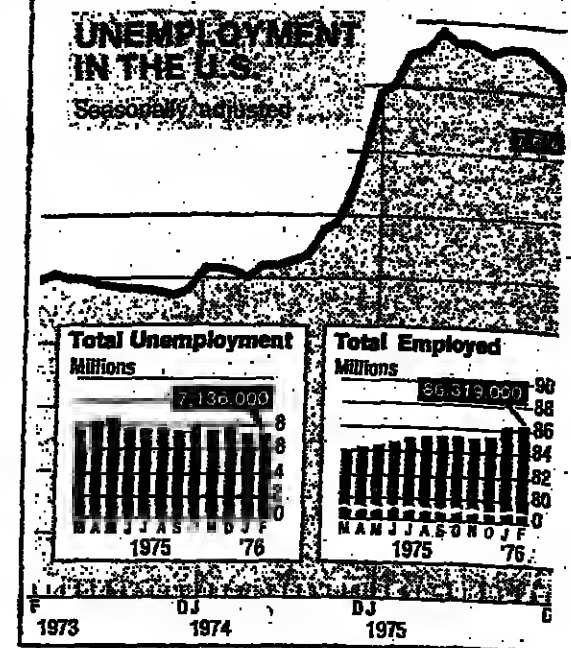
Continued From Page 31

Commission has scheduled hearings for March 18 to hear arguments opposing the Burlington Northern's proposal for control of the Green Bay & Western. Thyssen-Bornemisza Withdraws Proposal Thyssen-Bornemisza Inc. which owns more than 90 percent of the outstanding common shares of Indian Head Inc., said yesterday that it had withdrawn its proposal to make Indian Head a wholly owned subsidiary. Certain court decisions, the company said, had created uncertainties concerning the proposal. A lawsuit instituted against it in connection with the merger plan had been drawn by the plaintiffs, according to Thyssen-Bornemisza. G. & W. Extends Offer For Madison Square Garden Gulf and Western Industries, Inc., said yesterday that it was extending its offer for common shares of the Madison Square Garden Corporation until 5 P.M. April 2, 1976. The offer was scheduled to expire yesterday. Terms call for Gulf & Western to purchase at \$5.50 net, all shares tendered up to 500,000 shares. The company said that about 90,000 shares of Madison Square Garden had been tendered so far bringing the Gulf & Western holding to 39 percent of the total.

Total Employed Rose to July '74 P

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

Associated Press reported. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said the "official figures seriously underestimate unemployment in America." Counting discouraged workers who have stopped looking for work and workers on part-time hours because full-time work is not available, the total number unemployed last month was 9.9 million, or 10.5 percent of the labor force, Mr. Meany contended in a statement. Labor Department analysis said that the strongest single figure in the February report was a gain of 210,000 in non-farm payroll employment, the eighth consecutive monthly advance for this bellwether indicator of economic trends. Recalls of laid-off auto and construction workers appeared to be a major element in February. But even so, the total of 78.3 million people on nonfarm payrolls, while up two million from the June 1975 recession low, was still 490,000 below the historic high of September 1974, when the country's worst economic slump since the 1930's began to sprial downward. There were other indications, however, that despite the considerable improvement in the employment situation in recent months, it remained far from healthy in February. "At 7.6 percent, the unemployment rate continued at a high level by historical standards," the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Julius Shiskin, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. The small decline of 154,000 in unemployment last month was diffused among various categories of workers. However, the department found one marked improvement. The number of persons out of work 15 weeks or longer fell substantially, by 270,000 to 1,515,000. The gain was centered in the category 15 to 26 weeks. The average duration of all unemployment fell appreciably, to 16.3 weeks from 16.9. A pronounced downward trend in total unemployment began in October, when the national rate was 8.6 percent. In January, it fell sharply to 7.8 percent from 8.3 percent, giving rise to charges by Mr. Meany and others that there were technical errors in the January calculations and that the January drop was at least partly an aberration. Indeed, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, had acknowledged that there could be a rebound in February. The further February decline was hailed by Mr. Ford as proving that "last month's decrease was not a fluke, but for real." The unpublished figures for the jobless rate on the Labor Department's work sheets were: January, 7.798 percent; February, 7.636 percent. Round-off for January and down for February, stretched to two tenths of a percentage point, was hailed by Mr. Ford as proving that "last month's decrease was not a fluke, but for real." The unpublished figures for the jobless rate on the Labor Department's work sheets were: January, 7.798 percent; February, 7.636 percent. Round-off for January and down for February, stretched to two tenths of a percentage point, was hailed by Mr. Ford as proving that "last month's decrease was not a fluke, but for real." The unpublished figures for the jobless rate on the Labor Department's work sheets were: January, 7.798 percent; February, 7.636 percent. Round-off for January and down for February, stretched to two tenths of a percentage point, was hailed by Mr. Ford as proving that "last month's decrease was not a fluke, but for real."



The New York Times/Mean

Dual Purpose Funds

Week ended March 5, 1976

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Share Price, % Change, and Dividend Yield. Funds include American Bond, Gemini Capital, and others.

HOUSES - 100. Real estate listings for various areas including Houses-Manhattan, Houses-Brooklyn, and Houses-Queens. Includes details like price, location, and features.

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HOUSES - BROOKLYN. Real estate listings for various areas including Park Slope, Downtown, and other Brooklyn neighborhoods. Includes details like price, location, and features.

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Vertical text on the far left edge, possibly a page number or section identifier.

Real estate listings under 'Lots & Acreage - N.Y. State' and 'Lots & Acreage - Connecticut'. Includes details on land parcels, acreage, and location.

Real estate listings under 'APARTMENT HOUSES' and 'BUSINESS & INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES'. Includes descriptions of multi-unit buildings and commercial spaces.

Real estate listings under 'BULK SALES & FACTORIES' and 'Lots - Brooklyn'. Includes information on industrial properties and residential lots.

Real estate listings under 'Offices - Manhattan' and 'Professional Offices'. Includes listings for office spaces and professional services.

Real estate listings under 'Apartments - Manhattan'. Includes descriptions of various apartment units and buildings.

VACATION-LEISURE HOMES

Large section of vacation and leisure home listings, including properties in various states like Florida, Arizona, and California.

Real estate listings under 'Hudson County' and 'Morris County'. Includes listings for properties in these New Jersey counties.

Real estate listings under 'Morris County' and 'Essex County'. Includes listings for properties in these New Jersey counties.

Real estate listings under 'Essex County' and 'Middlesex County'. Includes listings for properties in these New Jersey counties.

Real estate listings under 'Middlesex County' and 'Union County'. Includes listings for properties in these New Jersey counties.

Bottom section of the advertisement, including contact information and a note about the newspaper's combined content.

THE CENTURY

The Century offers every innovation, every service and every convenience. There is 24-hour building security, you can walk the tree-lined streets in safety. And the schools, both private and public, are the very best.

PREMIER OPENING Of Our Magnificent Indoor Tennis Club (4 championship tennis courts & 2 squash courts) Live at the Century and Play Tennis All Year Round THE HEALTH CLUB OF THE CENTURY Olympic pool/All purpose health spa/Steam bath/Hot tub/Central air conditioning. 7, 2 & 3 Bdrm suites from \$330 to \$768. Monthly fee \$150. Phone (212) 796-2600. 2600 Netherland Ave., Riverdale.

Directions: From Manhattan, take Henry Hudson Parkway (north) to Kappock Street exit. Proceed on Kappock Street 1 block to first traffic light. Bear left just beyond traffic light into Netherland Ave. By Riverside Express. Call for the Bus stop nearest you.

Appts. Bronx - 1607 BAY RIDGE. 1 Bdrm Apt. \$198.50. 2 Bdrm Apt. \$299.00. Agent 3323 Nostrand Ave. TEL 645-6144.

BEACH HAVEN The Closest Thing To Your Own Home. LANDSCAPED GROUNDS. ALL UNRESTRICTED VIEWS. BUDGET PRICES. Large Studio \$165.00. Spacious Rooftop Terr. 1 Bdrm Apt. \$150.00. Lovely 4 1/2 Rm Apt. \$260.00.

NEED AN APARTMENT? SHORE HAVEN 1st & Last Stop. Come & See For Yourself. LANDSCAPED GROUNDS. ALL UNRESTRICTED VIEWS. BUDGET PRICES. Studio Apt. \$165.00. Spacious Rooftop Terr. 1 Bdrm Apt. \$199.00. 2 Bdrm Apt. \$240.00.

Appts. Uptown - Brooklyn 1608 BAY RIDGE. 301 Bay Parkway. 3 1/2 (top floor, duplex) NEW BAY RIDGE SWIMMING POOL. 235-2729 Independence Ave. See agent on premises.

238 St. 3725 Blackstone Ave. NEW, LUXURY AIR COND BLDG. 4 1/2 Rms, Terrace, \$360. DISHWASHER. FREE GAS. See agent on premises.

288 Bay 38th Street. 2 BDRM. 1 1/2 BATHS. See agent on premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. 2 BDRM. 1 1/2 BATHS. Also 2 & 3 1/2 Rm Apts. 24 HOUR DOORMEN. 215 ADAMS STREET. CALL TR 5-8475.

THE REALTY STORE. 3000 Ave K (Nostrand). 231-3111. Bklyn Hts-Cobble Hill. 1818 NEWKIRK AVE. 3 1/2 Rms, 2 1/2 Bath, \$225.

345 CLINTON AVE. 1 BDRM APT. \$240. FREE GAS & ELECTRIC. 783-4605.

2064 Crapsy Ave ES3-9183. 2 1/2 & 3 1/2 Rm APTS. From \$50.00 down to \$29.00.

Great Apartment Bargain SEA RISE

at the Beach & Boardwalk (adjacent to Seaside) Studio, 1, 2, 3 & 5 BR Apts. including Duplex & Townhouse Apts. As Low As \$187 to \$348 For Qualified Tenants INCLUDES GAS & ELECTRIC

Office Open 7 Days, 10 to 6 NEPTUNE AVE. & W. 36 ST. (212) 946-6070

THE APARTMENT STORE. 427-8600. 1 BDRM. 1 1/2 BATHS. 2 BDRM. 2 BATHS. 3 BDRM. 2 BATHS.

FLATBUSH. 2100 BEEKMAN PLACE. 1 1/2, 2, and 3 rooms. 2 1/2 miles from Prospect Park. 2 1/2 miles from Manhattan.

FLATBUSH. 1280 OCEAN AVE. 3 1/2 rooms, 2 1/2 bath. 3 1/2 miles from Prospect Park.

FLATBUSH. 130 E. 18 ST. 2 1/2, 3 & 4 Rm. Apts. \$150.00.

Appts. Uptown - Brooklyn 1608 CONEY ISLAND. NEW HI-RISE. GRAND ARMY PLAZA. 677 Vandewater St. 2 BDRM. 2 1/2 Bath. \$225.00.

ATLANTIC TOWERS. WELL MAINTAINED BUILDINGS. 1237 AVE. Z. 2-685 HOMECREST AVE. SWIMMING POOL. 1 BDRM (special) \$225. X-LARGE 1 Bedroom \$220. X-Large 4 Rooms \$300.

3901 NOSTRAND AVE. OWNER MGMT. NO RENTAL FEE. 2 1/2 & 4 ROOM APTS. 2 1/2 & 3 1/2 Rm. Apts. \$190.00. 2 Bdrm, 2 Bath Terr. Apt. \$355.00.

STARRETT CITY. BROOKLYN LIKE IT USED TO BE. BROOKLYN LIKE IT NEVER WAS. 1 BDRM SUITES \$225. 2 BDRM SUITES \$265. 3 BDRM SUITES \$303.

SEA CREST. WELL MAINTAINED BUILDINGS. 3800 VOORNHOUT BUILDINGS. 3845 SHORE PARKWAY. 1 BDRM \$245. 4 ROOMS \$275. 2 & 3 BDRMS \$345-360.

Appts. Uptown - Brooklyn 1608 SUNNYSIDE TOWERS. 1 FARE ZONE. 1 BDRM. 1 1/2 BATHS. \$262.80.

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PENSION TAX RISE SEEN LESS LIKELY

House Unit Leaves Door Open For Pay Above \$16,500

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 5—A House subcommittee supplied more evidence today that Congress would not raise the Social Security tax rate this year, as requested by President Ford.

However, the Social Security subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee left open the possibility of a small increase in the wage base on which the Social Security tax rate is computed. This would raise taxes only for the 15 percent of the labor force with earnings in 1977 above \$16,500 a year, the currently established wage base for 1977.

The subcommittee today was not voting on legislation, but rather was preparing a report by the Ways and Means Committee to the House Budget Committee on what might be done this year by way of revenue legislation.

Going through the same process last week, the Senate Finance Committee tentatively decided not to include any extra Social Security revenues.

The House subcommittee voted, 6 to 2, against raising the Social Security tax rate, now 5.85 percent on both employer and employee. The President has asked an increase to 6.15 percent.

The panel voted, 8 to 4, to include in the report to the Budget Committee a possible increase in the wage base in 1977 from \$16,500—which it will reach under the "escalation" provisions of present law—to \$17,000. This would raise the tax on the better paid workers by \$70.20 a year above the level of \$963.25 that it will reach under present law next year. The maximum tax in 1978 will be \$395.05.

The increase would raise about \$1.9 billion in a full year of application. Even this amount would not be enough to cover the estimate gap between outgo and income of the Social Security system of about \$4 billion this year.

The Social Security issue, together with other matters now goes to the full Ways and Means Committee. Actual legislative consideration of Social Security taxes, if any, would come later.

U.S. ASSAILS POLICY OF U.N. RIGHTS GROUP

GENEVA, March 5—The United States accused the United Nations Commission on Human Rights today of "political ax-grinding on behalf of narrow partisan interests."

"It is a misnomer for this body to be called a Commission on Human Rights," said Leonard Garment, the United States representative on the 32-nation commission.

He spoke before the commission adopted a resolution that indirectly endorsed the equating of Zionism with racism by the General Assembly at its recent session.

The resolution, proposed by Cuba, Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania and Yugoslavia, called for the "full and universal implementation" of all United Nations decisions and statements on "racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination."

The resolution, presented in connection with the commission's discussion on plans for the so-called "United Nations Decade to Eliminate Racism and Racial Discrimination," was adopted in a show-of-hands vote, 19 to 8, with one abstention, and four delegations either absent or out voting.

Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Austria, Canada, Uruguay and Panama voted against the resolution. Ecuador abstained.

7 of Democratic Delegate Candidates: Why They Run

Continued From Page 27

Workers Union representative who can presumably draw on the resources of the union.

"It just happened; they asked me to run and I'm going to retire next year so maybe this is something I should do before I retire," said the stocky 62-year-old Mr. Morrell, who lives in Centerport, L.I., with his wife and grown son.

Mr. Morrell said yesterday that "to all probability" he would support Mr. Udall "if for no other reason than he is the liberal front-runner."

There is no Udall slate in his district, so the switch should be uncomplicated.

Bayh campaign leaders in the district had recommended Mr. Morrell for an alternate delegate post, but they were overruled by a caucus of Bayh supporters who were obviously impressed by Mr. Morrell's impassioned recital of his long service in the Democratic Party and the labor movement.

The Democratic Party doesn't owe me a damn thing; I owe the Democratic Party," Mr. Morrell said, citing the 40-hour week, Social Security and other social welfare programs.

Basis of Support

Why is he supporting Senator Bayh? "The beads of my unio are leaning heavily toward him," he said in the quiet manner that contrasts with his high-pressure stump-speaking style.

His second choice? Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. But Mr. Morrell emphasized that he believed that each delegate should go along with the majority of the district delegation in making another choice if Mr. Bayh faltered.

Senator Humphrey was also the second choice of a Jackson delegate candidate, Sandra L. Berg of Flushing, Queens, a first-grade teacher who is also active in the United Federation of Teachers. "Hubert Humphrey was there before the liberal label meant anything," said Miss Berg, who is in her mid-30's and has been working in political campaigns since she was 15.

"My commitment is to Jackson and a Democratic President," said Miss Berg, who is a member of the political club headed by Borough President Donald R. Manes of Queens, who is also the Queens Democratic leader. Mr. Manes and the Queens Democratic organization are

Up to 1,000 in the Race For 205 Delegate Posts

As many as 1,000 Democrats will be running for the 205 district delegate posts to be filled in the April 6 primary. Sixty-nine additional delegates will be selected by the Democratic State Committee and apportioned to each candidate on the basis of the primary returns.

The district delegates are running on slates of four to six delegates in each of the state's 39 Congressional districts. The number of delegates apportioned to a district depends on population and the Democratic vote in the district in the last two Presidential elections.

Delegate candidates qualified for the ballot by filing with local boards of elections petitions with the signatures of at least 1250 enrolled Democrats in the district.

supporting Senator Jackson. Mr. Manes said that Miss Berg had been selected because he had known her for 20 years and because he wanted to have at least one labor representative on each Congressional district slate.

Miss Berg agreed with that theory. "I want to be a delegate because I want labor's point of view to be put across," she said.

Miss Berg, who teaches at Public School 178 in Jamaica, Queens, is also the Queens political action coordinator for the union.

She said that she was supporting Mr. Jackson because he was one of the first to speak out on Soviet Jewry, he is a staunch supporter of labor and his children go to Washington public schools, not to private schools.

A Carter Supporter

James Dupree, the 40-year-old chairman of the social sciences department at Onondaga Community College, said he was supporting Mr. Carter because, as a native Georgian, he had been following the career of the former Georgia Governor for some time.

Mr. Dupree, a Democratic committeeman in the middle-class, integrated 17th ward of Syracuse, said he admired Mr. Carter's stance as a new Governor, that "the old Southern way was gone." Mr. Dupree added that Mr. Carter "had a new Southern policy, one of the first to take a new attitude on the racial question."

Mr. Dupree also cited a magazine profile in The New York Times and a Carter speech at Syracuse University as spurs to write Mr. Carter's upstate campaign manager and offer his services to the campaign. "Those two things firmed up my decision that I would be willing to work for him," he said.

Long a Fan of Harris

Mr. Dupree, who is married and the father of two, was one of a minority of the seven delegate candidates who enthusiastically supported Senator McGovern in the 1972 Presidential campaign. As for his own political philosophy, he said, "I don't like to get into labels; I'm a historian."

He said he had no second choice. Governor Carey on the ticket? "He hasn't impressed me," said Mr. Dupree, echoing most of the other delegate candidates.

Like Mr. Dupree, Sister Patricia Dillon worked in the 1972 McGovern campaign.

but is a longtime fan of Mr. Harris, whom she first met four years ago.

The 34-year-old nun is a member of the Religious of Jesus and Mary order and is a full-time tenant organizer in the Bronx working for the Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition. To avoid any conflict with her social work, she is running as a Harris delegate candidate in the adjacent 23d district.

A member of the liberal Benjamin Franklin Democratic Club in Riverdale, Pat Dillon, as she refers to herself, said she had been asked by John Klotz, a leader of the liberal New Democratic Coalition to run as a delegate candidate.

But first she consulted with the 19 owners with whom she lives at St. John's Convent on West 23d Street, out far from her family home. "They have to put up with me when I'm never around and don't cook when I'm supposed to," she said.

Like Mr. Harris, she strongly supports Federal housing and food programs. She said that Senator Jackson was unacceptable to her as a candidate, because "I don't like his military stance; we should be spending money on housing and health needs, not guns." Governor Wallace is also unacceptable to her.

Uncommitted Candidate

Several degrees to the right of Sister Patricia, John Festino of Scotia, a Schoeectady suburb, described himself as a moderate and said that none of the Democratic contenders, including Governor Wallace, was unacceptable to him. "Being a party member, I would have to support whoever gets the endorsement; I'm a strong believer in the organization," said Mr. Festino who is running as part of the Democratic organization's uncommitted slate in Albany and Schoeectady Counties.

Mr. Festino, a 66-year-old retired business executive, unabashedly conceded that he had been campaigning for the delegate job since last summer. "I've never been to a national convention and here I'm in it quits in politics. I'd like to go to one," he said.

Mr. Festino had a lot of chits to call on. He has been a Democratic committeeman for 40 years, a onetime town leader and has been active in fraternal and Italian-American groups. Living at the same address for 43 years, he knows most people in the area by their first name. He and his wife Lena collected 40 signatures on designating petitions between them.

A Wallace Supporter

Issues? "I don't want to give away things that will keep raising taxes—take care of the needy but let others pay their fair share," Mr. Festino said.

Many degrees to the right of Mr. Festino, Margaret M. Sklenar is a Wallace delegate candidate in Staten Island and an obviously enthusiastic member of the John Birch Society, which she says has a thriving chapter on Staten Island.

The fiftyish Mrs. Sklenar owns and operates the Sleepy Hollow Inn in Pleasant Plains and has never been active in political campaigns. She has been a small contributor to Governor Wallace and was asked to be a delegate through a friend of a friend, reflecting the difficulty of Wallace campaign aides in recruiting delegates in many areas.

Why Wallace? "He's the only one running for president who would be near my philosophy." Her philosophy? "Freedom of choice is what I'm in favor of, freedom to be whatever you want to be; now you do what the government says."

Mrs. Sklenar, the mother of two married children and separated, is most visible when following the Birchist line, she talks of a Rockefeller-led conspiracy "to kill 'constitutional government' in the United States and to promote a 'one-world government.'"

She said that Governor Wallace was not a racist nor was she. "I have no objection to anyone buying a house next door to me; don't make me look like I'm a redneck from Alabama," she said.

JELL-O TEST FINDS LIFELIKE SIGNAL

Blob Gives Confusing Signs in Brain Wave Analysis

By BOYCE RENSBERGER
An Ontario neurologist made a brain wave analysis of a blob of lime Jell-o and obtained readings that he said could be mistaken as evidence of life.

The electroencephalogram, or EEG, experiment was made in the intensive care ward of a hospital, and the neurologist issued the squiggly line it produced actually reflected stray electrical signals given off by nearby respirators, intravenous EEG electrodes on the gelatin aware of them.

The neurologist said that similar electrical artifacts interfering with a real EEG test could confuse doctors into believing that a person's brain was still living when, in fact, it might be as lifeless as the Jell-o.

Definition of Death

The experiment was conducted by Dr. Adrian R. M. Utton, associate professor of medicine (neurology) at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. He described his experiment at a medical meeting in San Francisco. Details and a reproduction of the EEG readout were published in the March 3 issue of Medical Tribune, a newspaper circulated to doctors.

To make the experiment Dr. Utton used a hemisphere of Jell-o molded in a bowl and turned out on a dish. He placed good technology of nearby respirators, intravenous EEG electrodes on the gelatin aware of them.

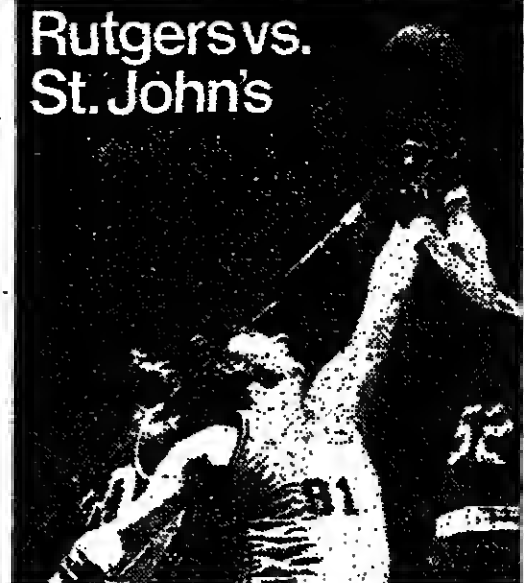
Mr. Tibbetts has been working in the Udall campaign since last summer because he has followed the Congressman's career for many years. He was most impressed by the Udall challenge of the House leadership in 1969 and his anti-Vietnam war stance dating back to 1967.

A member of the Village Independent Democrats, the granddaddy of the liberal anti-organization movement in Manhattan, Mr. Tibbetts had surprisingly contrasting views on Senators Jackson and Humphrey.

He said he did not view Mr. Humphrey "as the great pariah of the party—I have a lot of respect for him." However, he said that Mr. Jackson was "a potential unacceptable" because of his identification with military spending and his "potential big play for the anti-busing vote."

Some Democrats view the Senators as two peas in a pod. But the Democratic delegates despite their common pod, the Democratic Party, are hardly peas in a pod.

NBC has today's top sports lineup!



3PM
The Scarlet Knights take on the Redmer in the ECAC finals! Preceded at 1 PM Alabama vs. Kent —with the champion of the SEC at stake.

5PM
Lee Trevino and Ben Crenshaw heat the field in this \$200,000 event!

Larry vs Mahan

8:30 AM

NBC Sports

TONIGHT SEE WHY AMERICANS MIGHT STILL BE COLONIALS IF IT WEREN'T FOR THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK

No state played a more important role in America's War of Independence than New York State. Yet somewhere along the road from Boston to Valley Forge, our ancestors' contribution has been forgotten.

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Or that without New York's economic support of the colonies, the war would be celebrated as a British victory.

Or that one-third of all battles took place on New York soil.

That's why, starting tonight, New York's contribution to the American Revolution will be explored in the Channel 13 4-part series, "Paths of Rebellion: New York in the Revolution."

Made possible by an underwriting grant from Manufacturers Hanover.

Each program will be devoted to a single region of New York State and narrated by descendants of Revolutionary War figures and local history buffs, who find the Revolution so fascinating, they sound like they took part in it.

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Initials: MJB on March 3, 1964. Generous reward. Call: 989-8768 from 5 PM to 10 PM.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Old West Foundation, Inc., for the calendar year ended December 31, 1975, is available for inspection at the principal office located at 100 Hill Road, Old Westbury, NY 11568. For inspection during the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on any day within 180 days from the date of this notice. Principal Manager of the Foundation: Edward Todd.

THE ANNUAL REPORT for year ended December 31, 1975 of the Grand Foundation is available for inspection at the principal office of the Foundation at 130 East 59th Street, New York, New York 10022, during regular business hours by any citizen who requests it within 180 days from today.

SEARCHING for teleoperator regarding James Scott who was married to Margaret Hurley Scott and lived in New York City and died about 1950. Contact: Alvin Francis A. McGee, 2084 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11224.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Irene F. H. or formerly of 1904, 40th St., Brooklyn, N.Y., call J. Weintraub.

WOULD GENTLEMAN WHO HAS RARE SHAKESPEARE PLEASE CALL WITH AGAIN

HAPPY 5TH ANNIVERSARY TO SEVERAL OF OUR TWO WONDERFUL PEOPLE

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3:30 PM NBC News 4

